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PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,979—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.


Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* BENGAL	4056	S. Barcham	4th Aug
M.L. SORRAON	7392	L. M. Wilbmer	11th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* BENGAL	4056	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5234	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENISULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,050,	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchâteau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
,, RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund,

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



TREACHER & CO., LD., GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOODS IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

BEST GOODS FROM BEST HOUSES ONLY.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

C. T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY BACON.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS,

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ISSUED MONTHLY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes, & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRANCH PHARMACY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW OPEN for EVERY DESCRIPTION of PHARMACEUTICAL WORK. Dispensing under SPECIAL ENGLISH QUALIFIED SUPERVISION.

PERFUMES AND SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS,

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

		Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	...	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1	...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2	...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2 ...	...	36	0
Do. do. No. 4 ...	...	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ...	...	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	...	55	0

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp.	...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 .,	...	3	4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK, No. 2 ...	...	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4...		5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...		5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD KANTHI, IRON SAFE, CUPBOARDS GOLD EMBROIDERED SILK AND COTTON CLOTHES, BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS, &c.

High Court,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 681 of 1893.

Kalianbai.......................................Plaintiff,
vs.
Gocaldas Karamsey and others..........Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Minochecher A Vakil, the Receivers appointed herein by consent decree, dated the 15th day of March, 1900, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Forbes Street, the following consisting of gold kanti, small silver ornaments, iron safe, cupboards, metha boxes, brass and copper utensils, gold embroidered silk and cotton wearing apparels, saris, odhnis, cholis, caps, chellas, dhoturs, polkas, handkerchiefs, turbans, coats, jackets, mattresses and household articles, &c.

Also, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Mahomed Hoossein Haji Abbas Lari Mogul, an insolvent, consisting 307 bundles silk, note papers, envelopes, soaps, pocket knives, scissors, needles, and tooth combs.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WANTED EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

YOU KNOW who are the founders of cleaning and washing Woollen and Silk wearing apparels and best polish to shirts and collars.—BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 35. NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS "For Monsoon Wear." We make an Excellent Suit for 35 and better qualities at 40, 45, 56. A trial order solicited.—ASQUITH & LORD. (Opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE AND COMPANY,
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Under instructions from the Superintendent, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell at 1-30 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., in the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, Bombay, the following Stores :—.
Lathe boring and bushing shell, No. 1.
Lathe self acting screw 12 inches centre 72 feet wd, No. 1.
Machine punching duplex lever, No. 1.
Machine slotting self acting 18 inches stroke No, 1.
Machine stone grinding, No. 1.
Machine wheel cutting, No. 1.
Iron wrought scrap cwts 187, iron cast scrap cwts. 71, steel scrap cwts, 390, hammers chisels, augers, gauges, old pawlins leather belting, bags charcoal, newspapers, &c. &c. &c.,
About 400 cwts, of iron wrought bars angle, channell flat girder. &c., will also be sold if a reasonable price can be obtained.
The above will be put up in small lots to suit the convenence of purchasers, and can be seen at the Gun Carriage Factory, on the day previous to sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale. &c., apply to

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,

Bombay, July 5, 1900

MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL BOX, PERAMBULATORS, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY WATCHES, 2 COWS IN MILK, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, perambulators, tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, glass and crockery table ornaments, vases, &c., bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps, gold and silver watches, ruby jeprings, earing diamond earing rings, A lot of long cloth, jacconetts flannel, check cloth, and 2 Cows in Milk &c.,

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Byculla Railway Station and next to the Albion Place, handsome household furniture, valuable medical books, surgical instruments, microscope, Treacher's battery, harmonium by Rose, medicine chemicals, Doctor's scale, large size fire proof safe, etc., the property of a deceased doctor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view THIS AFTERNOON.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jacob Sassoon's Lal Bungalow, Supari Baug Road, Parel, nearly opposite the Morarjee Mill, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, best platedware, crockery and glassware, nearly new grand cottage ebonized piano by Soundy and Co., victoria with black horse and harness, Gent's bicycle, very little used, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc, the property of the late F. DAWSON, Esq , of the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF WASTE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. at the Naranji Mill Premises at Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. The Naranji Mills Company Ld., and on account and at the risk of the Waste Contractors Messrs. Ambalal Jafferji and Company, a quantity of waste of different sorts as under :—
(1) Reeling hard waste.
(2) Piecer waste.
(3) Oily hard waste and etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BRITISH HOTEL LANE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property of the late Jehanghir Hormusjee Mody, under instructions from the Executors of the said deceased. The property fetches, on an average, a gross rent of Rs. 580 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being at British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,347 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 9, new No. 4833, old Survey No. 1404, and new Survey No. 9516, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Shapurjee Jewajee Bottlewalla, on or towards the west by the property of late Mr. Mancherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the south by the British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Bai Motlabai Jehangir Wadia and his Highness Aga Khan, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1204 to 1207, and Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 to 29, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their office No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF WASTE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 12th instant., at 3 p.m. at the Jivraj Balloo Mill Premises at Tardeo by order of Messrs. The Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company Ld, and on account and at the risk of the Waste Contractors Messrs. Ambalal Jafferji and Company a quantity of waste of different sorts as under : –
(1) Piecer waste.
(2) Oil hard waste.
(3) Reeling hard waste.
(4) Gutter fly.
(5) Dropping and etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BREACH CANDY, KANDAWADY, GIRGAUM AND BACK ROAD, AND BHENDY BAZAAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the following days and time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Abdulla Haji Dawood, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Sadanand Trimbuck Kale, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October, 1899, the following properties :—

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,700 square yards, be the same little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 104 and 134, new No. 647 and 1099, old Survey Nos. 9-10 and 9-10, and new Survey No. 7400, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1637 and 1637, 13 and Street Nos, 2, 3, and 4, and bounded as follows :- that is to say ; on or towards the north partly by the property of Edulji Nowroji, partly by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee and partly by the property of Bhugwandas Nathu and partly by the property of Muljee Purshotum, on towards the east by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee and other, on or towards the west by the property of Kisandas Nathu and Muljee Purshotum, on or towards the south party by the property of Janardhan Gopal and partly by the passage of the cart, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sadanand Trimbuck Kale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses, called or known as Ovalwadi property, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kandawadi or in Mugphat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Kandawady or Mugbhat Lane, on the south side thereof, and containing by admeasurement 2,572 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 563, new No 2551, old Survey No 512, and new Survey No 7631, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. (1) 655 (2) 656, 657, 662, 669, 672 and 674, and Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 to 22, 1, 2, 7, 14, 17, and 19, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Cow lane, on or towards the south by Mughbhat Lane, on or towards the west partly by the property of Balcrishna Kasinath, partly by the property of Gunpatrao Chintoba, and partly by the property of Dwarkanath Appaji and others, and on or towords the north partly by the property of Dalpatram Goculdas, partly by the property of Wasudeo Luxmonjee, and partly by the property of Cassinath Damaji and others, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sadanand Trimbuck Kale.

For further particulars and conditions of sales apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., at their offices, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

The property of S. K. R. Cama, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood household furnitures such as sofas, chairs, side board, cupboards, and tables, 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging argand lamps, one mahogany cottage piano.

On account of the concerned—
20 cases pekoe broken 50 lbs. each,
10 cases souchong 50 lbs. each.
10 cases broken pekoe 50 lbs. each,
10 cases dust 60 lbs. each.
2 cases still hock.
1 double barrel gun with implements.
1 gem air gun,
2 air guns, 5 ivory billiard balls,
1 hand sewing machine.
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy & Co.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong built office shigram by Dykes & Co., Calcutta.
1 handsome strong built glass fronted minature brougham.
1 strong built victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab quite in harness.
1 bay pony quite in harness and saddle.
The property of the late Mr. J. H. Sleigh—
A well matched pair of bay walers quiet in harness.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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AND
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FOR
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THE establishment in the " First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture ; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

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NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. J. TIEDEMANN to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

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Bombay, 1st July, 1900.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 2.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BREAD STUFF (Flour) ATTA and BRAN during 1900-1901, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, up to 12 noon, on the 1st August, 1900.

2. Form of Tenders, Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer, upto 4 o'clock p.m. on the 31st July, 1900.

3. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (25 lbs. each of Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and 10 lbs. Bran, it is proposed to supply) should be sent free of all charges, so as to reach the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, on or before the 21st July, 1900.

5. Earnest money of Rs. 2,000 for Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and Rs. 300 for Bran should accompany the Tenders.

ALEX. SHAIRP, LIEUT. D.A.C.G.L.,
For Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay District.

NOTIFICATION.

THE ATTENTION of the PUBLIC is invited that on the 16th July 1900 at 12 o'clock (Madras Time) in the Bungalow of the Collector of Thana, the THANA DISTRICT OPIUM CONTRACT will be put up for SALE by AUCTION, for one year, viz., from 1st August 1900 to 31st July 1901, under the following terms:—

1. The Contractor willing to purchase Opium must buy it from the Government Depot. The retail rates of selling the same must not exceed by Rs. 2-8 per pound than the Government rates for sale, and also it must not be sold cheaper than the Government rates for sale.

2. The Contractors will not be required to pay the amount for establishment charges which they have been paying hitherto.

3. The amount of License Fee fixed at the Auction must be paid in twelve regular instalments on every first day of the month.

4. License Forms containing further particulars and conditions of the Auction Sale will be shown on application to the Collector of Thana, or the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari; or the same may be seen at the offices of the Mamlatdars of Taluka Sashti, Mahim, Bassein and Kalian.

5. The final acceptance of the AUCTION SALE will be ordered by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or lowest offer, or to declare as contractor any one who may be found unfit to carry on the contract.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Collector, Thana District.

Dated, 27th June 1900.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

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Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-48m., 3-42a. Low water, 9-10m., 10-24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening, weather permitting:—

March	Scipio	Handel.
Overture	Athalie	Mendel.
Selection	The Beauty Stone	Godfrey.
Valse	Torero	Transalter.
Piece	Norwegian Scenes	Albert.
Barn Dance	Ohio	Elkin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON THE ROAD.—About 9 o'clock, on Monday night, two Hindoo boys, named Gainoo Baloo and his brother Marootee, aged eight and four years respectively, were sleeping on the road with two other boys in front of their parents' house, at Kamatipoora 3rd Lane, when they were injured by a passing conveyance. Gainoo received abrasions on the right arm and was bleeding from the left ear, while his brother sustained a wound on the left side of the temple. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. The driver of the conveyance could not have seen the lads, as this particular part of the street was very dark that night.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, regarding the death of Gainoo Vithoo, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was an operative employed in the Kaiser-i Hind Mill. He was a man of very intemperate habits and occasionally used to become a little dotty. On Friday morning, he went out saying he was going to get his pay at the mill. As he failed to return, his brother went out in search of him and ascertained that deceased had received his pay and left. On Monday last, his body was found floating in a well at Gunpowder Road and was identified by his brother. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector S. Favel charged Edward William Palin, describing himself as a representative of the Burton Brewery, with cheating at Madras on or about the last month. It appears that the accused had left Calicut for Bombay on the 25th ultimo and had come here with the intention of going to South Africa. In Bombay he passed under the name of Edwards and resided at Apollo Hotel. He was arrested by Inspector Favel on Monday evening while walking along the road near the Colaba Causeway. The arrest was made in consequence of a telegraphic message received by the Bombay Police from the Commissioner of Police at Madras. The accused will be sent to Madras under a police escort.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—On Sunday, at 3 p.m., a meeting of the members of the Dashu Shrimali Bania caste was held under the presidency of Mr. Goverdhandas Bhugwandas, the salesman of C. Macdonald and Company, at Bhuleshwar, in Hargovan Desai's Buildings, to distribute prizes to the students who had been successful at the different examinations. The meeting was attended by over a hundred persons and after some choicest recitations and a dialogue on "Honesty is the Best Policy," specially selected, had been gone through, prizes were distributed to the different students of the caste and a silver medal was given to M. M. J. Desai. The proceedings of the meeting terminated with three cheers to H. M. the Queen and H. E. the Viceroy Lord Curzon and a vote of thanks to the president. The members dispersed after the usual refreshments, tea and pan-supari, at 5 p.m.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Sunday there were three deaths at Lower Damaun, all of them being among emigrants and due to starvation.—The Health Officer has now recovered from his illness and has been taking his daily rounds in the city as well as in adjacent villages to inspect the sick.—The contract to ply ferry boats in the Dhaman-ganga creek, which was put up by the Municipality to public auction twice at which for some reasons there was not a single bidder, has at last been given to the old contractor, Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Teria for three years, at Rs. 71 per month.—At the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation attended by Mr. Francis Jacob Coutinho, the president, Mr. Valentino de Costa Compos, the vice-president and Messrs. A. C. T. Fernandes, Ebrahim Esoof Monia and Khoobchand Dharamchand, members, it was unanimously resolved to place on the record of the Municipality a minute regretting the death of Dr. Antonio F. J. Fernandes, of Lower Damaun.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN A BILLIARD SALOON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Superintendent Holdway charged Joosub Haji Mahomed, Hussein Haji Abu and Abdool Rahiman Shek Lal Mahomed with keeping a gambling-house, and twenty other persons with gambling was called on for further hearing. Mr. Yorke Smith, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the first defendant. On the names of the accused being called only twelve of them were found to be present. Mr. Holdway stated that each of the accused had been told to attend the court. Mr. Spencer remarked that the absence of eleven accused might be explained by the fact that the case was first fixed for the 10th instant. The magistrate said that the best course under the circumstances seemed to him to be that bailable warrants should be issued against them after the 10th instant, so that they might attend the court on that day and explain their conduct. The case was then adjourned to the 17th instant.

DISHONEST POSTAL CLERK.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Coxen charged Ezequiel Samuel, a clerk at the Byculla Post Office, with having, on the 21st June last, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 50. It appears that on the above date a Goanese, named Joseph Francis De Aguiar, tendered, at the Byculla Post Office, a registered letter addressed to his brother at Goa, and containing three currency notes, two for Rs. 20 and one for Rs. 10, and a communication. The addressee, on opening the letter found only Rs. 20, and sent the registered envelope by post for inquiry. A complaint was accordingly lodged at the Byculla Post Office by the sender and in course of investigation, it was found that Ezequiel Samuel, who received the registered letter, had abstracted the missing currency note and substituted the original registered cover by a new one. Out of the stolen money the police succeeded in recovering Rs. 18-12. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, who represented the accused, pleaded guilty to the charge, and asked the Court to deal leniently with the lad, who was only seventeen years of age. In convicting the accused the magistrate remarked that these offences were becoming pretty common in the post office and he was bound in the interest of justice to put a stop to them. He sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT CHUCKLA.—Some time during Sunday night the firm belonging to Abdulla Haji Dawood, at Chuckla Street, was broken into and currency notes, cash, gold watches and gold rings, of the collective value of Rs. 1,590, were stolen. Enquiries show that the place was closed as usual on the previous evening and on being opened on the following morning by one Gopal Jairam, a servant in the employ of the firm, it was found in a disordered condition. Five of the wooden boxes out of the seven used as desks by the clerks of the firm were found missing from their place and lying broken open at the back part of the shop. The servant's attention was also drawn to a large hole made in the wall of the shop. Complainant was then informed and on his arrival, he with the assistance of his clerks made an examination of the broken boxes and account books of the firm and found the following property stolen from the boxes:—Thirty sovereigns, currency notes and cash, two gold watches and three gold rings, in all collectively valued at Rs. 1,590. It appeared that the cashier of the firm did not come to work on the day previous, and the result was that instead of the greater portion of the stolen notes and cash being placed in the safe, when closing the business in the evening, remained in the several desks, which were found forced open. The key of the safe was with the cashier. The opening made in the wall was large enough to enable a man of ordinary size to pass through it. Two of the boxes which had been left intact, contained no money.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·672
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·2
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	510
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	3·17
" " " year	21·43
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 3rd	0·25

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE DIARIES OF THE PESHWAS.

TWENTY THOUSAND HISTORICAL PAGES.

THE following is a further instalment of Mr. Justice Ranade's paper:—

The next point of departure relates to the army, which, in fact represented the Maratha nation more faithfully than any other single section of the population. Shivaji commenced his work of conquest of the forts round about Poona and in the Konkan with the help of the Mavales and the Hetkaries. The army then consisted only of the Hasham Infantry, who were armed generally with swords and matchlocks. When later on he descended into the plains, the cavalry became the chief agency of offensive warfare in the hands of the Marathas. The old Mavales and Hetkaries were retained, but chiefly in commands of the Hill-forts. The Cavalry thus brought into existence, fought with the Moguls under Aurangzeb, and spread the terror of the Maratha name throughout India. They were not mercenaries in the usual sense of the word. They enlisted in the army either singly, or with their horses and men, for the fair season of the year, and when the rains approached, they returned to their homes, and cultivated their ancestral lands. The highest families gloried in being Shilledars and Bargirs, and their pride consisted in the number of troops or Pathaks that followed them, and the recruiting was made without any difficulty. The summons to arms was accompanied with a payment called Nalbandi, made in advance for the expenses for joining the field with accoutrement and equipment of the horse and man alike, and each trooper had his own favorite commander whose standard he followed. The strength of the Maratha Cavalry continued to be its most distinguishing feature till about the year 1750, when contact with the French and the British armies discovered the superior advantages in modern wars, of regularly trained infantry battalions protected by artillery, the third arm in modern warfare.

EUROPEAN MODELS IMITATED.

The success of the English and the French induced the Maratha leaders to have recourse to this new agency, and for the first time, we find mention made of the Gardis or the trained battalions. The weakness of this new addition to the military force consisted in the fact that unlike the Mavales or the Shilledars, who each owned his plot of land and served the State, not as mercenaries, but as militia, the Gardis were mercenaries pure and simple, made up of foreign recruits of different nationalities who had to be paid fixed salaries all the year round, and only owed loyalty to the commanders who paid them their wages. There was no national element in this new force. The first Maratha Gardis employed by Sadashiva Rao Bhau were composed of disbanded battalions of the French native army led by the famous Ibrahimkhan Gardi. So great was Bhau's confidence in him that he at Paniput, set at nought the wise counsels of the great Maratha leaders who opposed the plan of entrenching themselves before the enemy, and risking a pitched battle with the Afghans. The calamitous result of this over-confidence did not deter the Maratha commanders from valuing the superior advantages of trained battalions disciplined in the European ways of war. Within ten years from the defeat at Paniput, the Gardis strengthened by this time by recruits from Arabs, Siddis, or Abyssinians, Sikhs, and other foreigners were enlisted in large numbers at rates of pay often nearly equal to what was paid to the Shilledar Cavalry for horse and man. The mercenary character of these men exhibited itself in the cruel death of Narayenrao Peshwa at their hands, and there was for a time, a reaction against their employment. The advantages were, however, so obvious, that the old scruple soon vanished away, and in the new armies created by Mahadaji Shinde in Hindustan, trained battalions of foreign mercenaries officered by Europeans outnumbered the old cavalry which was permitted to occupy only a secondary place.

BREAKDOWN OF MILITARY POWERS.

The success which attended this effort induced Holkar, Gaikwad, Bhosle, and lastly the Peshwas themselves, to engage foreign mercenaries and to rely chiefly on their support. Arabs, Gosavies, Sikhs, and Portuguese battalions were thus formed, and Bajirao II, himself engaged two battalions officered by English adventurers towards the close of the century. Even the Hill-forts which had been hitherto guarded by Mavales, were placed in charge of these mercenaries. The infantry and the cavalry elements in the native armies were thus elbowed out of their importance and the army, instead of being national, became mercenary in the worst sense of the word. Attached to the regular armies, there was a licensed host of free-booters called Pandharies who accompanied them, and made a living by pillage of the enemy, and ultimately of their own people. If the innovation of employing trained battalions had been accompanied by the acquisition of the requisite knowledge of military strategy and the scientific processes necessary to command success in the use and manufacture of superior arms, the helplessness, [illegible] knowledge paralyzed the native armies when their European officers left them, might have been avoided, but no care seems to have been bestowed in this direction, so that when the actual crisis came, and the European officers left them, they were more helpless than ever on the field. In the meanwhile, the martial instincts of the neglected infantry and cavalry forces underwent a change for the worse, so that when General Wellesley and Lord Lake broke down the strength of the battalions opposed to them, there was no power left in the country which could resist, the conquest that followed as a matter of course. The old infantry and cavalry had lost their stamina, and the new mercenaries without leaders and without any knowledge of military science except the drill, were as ineffective as the Pandharis who accompanied them. It was this change which paralysed the nation towards the end of the last century.

NAVY.

A few remarks on the Navy may not be out of place here. The sea has always been a more or less strange element to the Marathas except on the Western Coast. Though Shivaji had the strength of mind to organise a navy, and place it under a Mahomedan Commander, who plundered far to the south on the Malabar coast, and fought with the Sidhis, it was not till the Angrias rose to power that the Marathas were able to dominate the sea coast, and hold the Mogul admiral in check. Under the Peshwas, the Subha Armar was a part of the regular establishment with its headquarters at Vijayadurg and a subordinate establishment at Bassein, which was also called the second Subha Armar. Mention is frequently made of the struggles carried on by the fleet of the Angrias with the English, till at last the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao co-operated with the English, and he helped them to crush the Angria's power on land and sea, in 1756. Balaji Bajirao had organized a plan by which the mercantile vessels which traded from port to port might be utilized for defensive purposes by enlisting the tandels and sarangs in private employ on increased pay when their services were wanted by the Government. Nothing came of this proposal. Anandrao Dhulap and his son Janrao continued to be the Peshwa's admirals in charge of the navy at Vijayadurg, but no great use was made of this force except for the protection of commerce and the occasional overthrow of pirates from the Cutch and Gujarat side. Altogether, in assisting the English to put down Angria's power, the Peshwas diminished the importance of their own navy for defensive and offensive purposes.

FORTS.

To turn next to the Forts. In the best times of the Maratha rule, more than 200 forts were garrisoned in all parts of the country. Shivaji understood the duties of a king to include the preservation of the forts as a matter of special concern, and elaborate regulations were made for the garrison stationed in the forts. The defenders of the forts had lands assigned to them for their maintenance, and room was found for the employment of all classes, Brahmins, Marathas, Ramosis, Mahars, Mangs &c. These latter performed out-post duties. Besides the garrisons specially attached to the forts, detachments of regular infantry were stationed in the larger forts for protection. Later on, Portuguese artillery men were employed, and guns were mounted on their battlements of the forts in some places. In the Carnatic, Gardis were employed on similar duties as a check on the Canarese garrisons. The old system was departed from in the employment of these mercenaries, and even the old garrisons were shifted from one place to another for supposed reasons of State. Under the later Peshwas, these forts appear chiefly to have served the double purpose of State granaries and State prisons. State prisoners were sent to the forts for custody, and the condemned criminals of both the sexes were sent there for penal servitude. In the latter half of the century, the forts are chiefly mentioned in this connection. Against the more improved means of warfare represented by the artillery, these Hill-forts ceased to be valuable for the purposes of defence, and in many places they were neglected and allowed to go into disrepair. In the wars with the English, the forts offered little or no protection, and submitted without firing a shot. The army, the navy and the forts were thus, by the course of events, and the neglect of the State, rendered incapable for different reasons, of doing any service in the latter half of the century.

PUBLIC DEBT.

While in these higher spheres of statesmanship and the art of Government, the lines of departure pursued by the later Peshwas and their ministers indicated visible signs of decay, it must in justice to them be admitted that in the matter of the revenue and judicial management, the Government at Poona showed great powers of application, careful elaboration of detail, and an honest desire to administer well the charge entrusted to them. The financial condition of the State was decidedly more prosperous then the hand-to-mouth system which characterised the first half of the last century. It is well-known that all the great Maratha leaders including Bajirao I, always found it difficult to raise the monies required for their great expeditions in Hindustan, and the information given in the diaries of the debts contracted by Balaji Bajirao between 1740 and 1760, shows a total of a crore and a half of public debt. The strain represented by this amount will be better understood when it is mentioned that the Peshwa's Government had to pay from 12 to 18 per cent. interest on these loans. Owing to the great collapse at Paniput, things did not much improve in the elder Madhavrao Peshwa's time. The poor Prince had a heavy load of debts amounting to some Rs. 24,00,000 which had to be satisfied by the assurance given on his death-bed by the ministers about him that his bonds would be discharged there and then. Under Nana Fadnavis's careful management, the finances appears to have greatly improved, and the accounts do not show that the debts contracted by him exceeded a few lakhs. The last Peshwa had apparently no debts to pay, but was able to collect a large private treasure of his own.

REVENUE MANAGEMENT.

The system of revenue management under Balaji Bajirao, Madhavrao, and Nana Fadnavis, was on the whole, careful. New sources of revenue were developed, and the old improved. The land settlements made by the Peshwas during this period show, that while anxious not to oppress the ryots, every care was taken to insist on the rights of the Government. Whenever the country needed that relief, leases varying from three to seven years were granted on the terms of 'Istawas' *i. e.* gradually increasing assessments. The old 'Kamal' figures (maximum amounts ever realized) of village and Pargana revenues were, of course, seldom collected, and were never meant to be realized. These amounts were reduced by the Government so as to suit the conditions of the population and general prosperity in fixing the 'Tankha' or realizable revenue, under the Mahomedan rule, and the Peshwas made large reductions in the 'Tankha' figures, whenever, owing to war or famine, enquiries showed that the complaints were reasonable. Wherever the Batai, or system of crop division obtained, the Government, after deducting seeds and other necessary charges paid by the ryots, left 1-2 or 1-3 of the crop to the cultivator, and took the rest for the State. In Shivaji's time, the proportions are stated to have been three-fifths to the ryot and two-fifths to the Government. The Batai system was not much in favour, but grain and proportionate cash rents prevailed throughout the country. In the South Konkan, the normal assessment appears to have been 10 maunds per bigha of rice land paid in kind. This amount was reduced to 9 and even 8 maunds in certain districts, on the complaint that it was too exhorbitant. When cash payments were required, or were convenient to the ryots, they were fixed at the low amount of Rs. 15, 20, or 30 per khandy according to season. The Brahmins had to pay lighter rates of 5 maunds per bigha or thereabouts in Northern Konkan. In a settlemnt of the Neral Taluka, the cash rates were from Rs. 3 to 5 per bigha, according to the quality of the soil; and the sugar-cane rate was Rs. 5 per bigha. Where the cash rates prevailed. Rs. 2 per bigha for good black soil, and Re. 1 for middling soil of Jirait land, and Rs. 5 to 6 for Bagait lands were deemed to be reasonable rates in the Nasik District, at Pimpalgaon Baswant. In the Khed Taluka, Poona District, the rate in Bajirao II's time was Rs. 3 per bigha. In certain parts of the Satara District, the rates are stated to have ranged from 13-4 maunds to 6 maunds per bigha according to the quality of the soil. In Gujarat the rates were much higher.

REMISSIONS.

Large remissions were made whenever the seasons were found to be unfavourable. Under the old Maratha revenue system, cultivated lands alone paid revenue, and in bad years the revenues fell, and remissions had to be constantly made as a matter of course in the State accounts. The revenue management down to the commencement of Bajirao II's rule was conducted on the Kamavishi or the system of direct management by paid agency principles *i. e.* the Kamavisdar or Mamlatdar and his establishment, and contingencies were all paid by the State, the general proportion of charges being about 10 per cent. on the collection.

THE KAMAVISHI SYSTEM.

The number and pay of the Karkoons and the Shibandi, *i. e.* the horsemen and sepoys, were carefully fixed in a regular budget or Beheda statement, and the Kamavisdar had thus little or no motive to practise oppression. The Jamabandi made by him had to be sanctioned by superior officers called Subhas and Sir Subhas, and the complaints of the Jamidars, village authorities, and ryots were listened to and redressed by the removal and punishment of these officers when they misconducted themselves. The Kamavisdar, though appointed for one year, held the office during good behaviour.

IJARA OR FARMING SYSTEM.

In the times of Bajirao, II., the Kamavishi system gave place to what is called the Ijara or farming system, the Ijardar or farmer undertaking to pay his own establishment, and making profit for himself after paying the State-dues and certain [illegible] not brought to the State account, but were credited in his Khasgi or private treasure. If we except these Ijara abuses introduced by the last Peshwa, the Kamavishi management was as carefully looked after under Maratha rule, as in the best times of any native or the British rule, before or after. Mr. Grant Duff has admitted that the weak points of the Kamavishi system told more against the interests of the State than to the prejudice of the ryots, and that the Maratha country was more thriving and prosperous than any other part of India in proportion to its fertility.

REVENUE DIVISIONS.

The whole country was divided into Subhas, or districts each Subha consisting of Parganas or Mamalat divisions, or Taluka divisions as we now call them. These Subhas were (1) Khandesh, with 30 Parganas, including Baglan; (2) Nemad Handa, with 5 Parganas; (3) Poona and Nagar, with 18 Parganas; (4) Konkan, with 15 Parganas (5) Gangathadi from Nasik, to Paithan 25 Parganas; (6) Gujarat with 20 Parganas; (7) Carnatic, including Bijapur Belgam and Dharwar, (8) Wai and Karad in Satara. These were the regular Subhas. There were besides. (9 & 10) the Customs Subhas, Poona and Junnar, and Kalyan and Bhiwandi; and (11 & 12) two Armar *i. e.* Naval Subhas, Vijayadurga and Bassein.

VILLAGE AUTONOMY.

The village autonomy was not interfered with by these revenue arrangements. The Patil and the Kulkarni were responsible for the revenue collections, and received their dues independently of the Government. Security of the sowkars had to be given for the payment of the year's revenue, and the village ryot had a joint responsibility. The country, on the whole, was prosperous.

WAGES AND PRICES.

The rates of wages were from Rs. 3 to 7 for menials and sepoys, and for higher artisans, very much what they now are outside the great towns, from 6 to 10 annas per day. The Karkoon's wages were generally Rs. 7 to 10 per month. The prices of food stuffs were generally more unsteady than they are now, but it may be roughly stated that stable grains, Jowari and Bajri, were about three to four times as cheap as they now are. In good seasons Jowari sold at 12 payalis per rupee, and Bajri slightly higher. As the rates of wages were on an average, half of what they have been for many years past, and the prices were 3 to 4 times as cheap, the people had ample resources during good seasons, and they kept large stores in pits. No great famine is recorded during this period, though partial famines are frequently mentioned. There was no dearth of remunerative employment throughout this period, by reason of the large wealth acquired from the successes of the Marathas in foreign conquest, and there was thus no pressure felt of the land tax and other cesses, except in the border provinces devastated by wars.

TAGAI ADVANCES.

Oppression seems to have been rare, as the people had the remedy in their own hands, of either putting down the oppressor, or migrating in other territories for a time. Besides granting remissions, the Peshwa's Government encouraged the Kamavisdar to make Tagai grants to the cultivators, for seeds and improvements, as also for rebuilding houses when destroyed by fire and supplying cattle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Government also undertook public works of constructing dams, building roads in the ghats, and landing places on river-banks, digging tanks, and securing water supplies to towns, and several such large items are found in these accounts, notably the Poona Water Works at Katraj, paving roads in the Nane Ghats and other mountain passes in the Konkan and the Desh country. The Tagai advances to the cultivators were made for short periods, one or two years, but the Kamavisdars were lenient, and they were generally not removed till these advances made by them had been repaid. In cases where such removal took place, the successor was required to pay off the advance made by the previous holder. Owing to the necessities of the State, the Government frequently borrowed from the Kamavisdar the revenue instalments in advance of the time fixed and on such advances, the State agreed to pay 12 per cent interest to the Kamavisdar, till the debt was paid off.

FORCED LABOUR OR VETH.

Under the earlier Peshwas, the system of forced labour or "Veth," was extensively in use, and caused great annoyance to the poorer classes and artisans who were subjected to it. In the time of Madhdavrao's I, these grievances were partially redressed, and money payments were allowed to be substituted, in place of impressed service, to the convenience of both the parties. The State in this respect, was more liberal than private masters. The general impression left on one's mind by the study of the revenue portion of the record in these diaries, is, on the whole, very favourable, and it will be difficult to show that there has been during the last eight years, any decided improvement in this respect.

OTHER TAXES.

Besides the land-tax, a number of other cesses were levied, chief among them being the house-tax, and shop-tax, called the 'Mohturfa.' In the Konkan Districts, tobacco imports were taxed at the Revadanda and other ports.

SALT.

The manufacture of salt was made to yield a small income at Nagotna, and at Bhyndar near Bassein, the duty being at Nagotna Rs. 2-10-0, per khandy, and at Bhyndar Rs. 1-6-0, per khandy on salt produced. These rates were 20 to 30 times lighter than what are now charged by the British Government.

ABKARY.

Toddy and cocoanut trees were taxed when tapped for drawing liquor in Bassein and the territories held previously by the Portuguese on the Konkan coast. This last tax had been introduced on the express representation of the Bhandaris, and the ryots of those parts, who complained that they could not carry on their trade without the use of some kind of liquor. No revenue was derived from Abkari except in the Konkan, and a little receipt from liquor farms established near Poona itself for its manufacture and sale. There were similarly petty taxes on the production of *ghee*, grazing fees, marriage fee, the buffalo tax, and the right of catching fish in some places.

FERRIES.

The ferries were in general free of all charges, being kept by the State, but in some cases, farms were given for the collection of revenue from the more frequented ones. These were very late creations, suggested by the greed of petty farmers, and yielded very scanty revenue. When the Ijara system was introduced by Bajirao. II. the abuses consequent on the farming system necessarily multiplied, and must have caused considerable annoyance and oppression. Under the Kamavishi system, which prevailed before, the inducements to oppression were, as stated above, not so powerful, and they were checked by the Subhas and Sir Subhas corresponding with our Revenue Commissioners. There were five such officers in the Konkan, Carnatic, Khandesh, Gujarat and Baglan. On the whole, the Peshwa's Government kept up the reputation of Shivaji's traditions of a mild native rule.

CUSTOMS—JAKAT OR LAND CUSTOMS.

The Sea Customs were managed by the Subha Arms or Naval Subhas, but they did not yield much revenue. The land customs, levied on the transport of goods, yielded a considerable revenue, and the customs Subhas, as they were called, of Kalyan and Bhivandi, Poona and Junnar, were especially prosperous. The Kalyan and Bhivandi Subhas yielded in Balaji's time a sum of Rs. 55,000, and it developed to Rs. 3,00,000 toward the close of the century, and the income of the Poona Subha increased from Rs. 35,000 to nearly a lac. The town duties in the City of Poona were farmed, and yielded a considerable revenue, chiefly from octroi, on goods imported and exported, and on sales of cloth, tobacco, and other necessaries of a town population. Similar duties were levied at Ahmedabad, on the scales originally laid down by the Emperors of Delhi. The revenue management thus reflected no little credit on the ingenuity and skill of the Brahmin ministers and their District and Pargana officers, and little fault can be found as regards the way in which these resources were developed and administered,

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JIVA MERU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in May last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. Two others, who were charged with the present accused, were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment each.

It appeared that, at daybreak on the 5th February last, the complainant and his brother Nagar went on their rounds to their fields, when they saw a freshly-made gap in the hedge of a field sown with a crop of kang. The complainant entered and saw the three accused cutting the crop. He remonstrated, whereupon accused No. 1, seizing his billhook, struck him a rather severe blow on the head. The complainant fell fainting on the ground. His brother Nagar raised a cry, hearing which four of the neighbours arrived on the scene. The accused thereupon ran away, leaving the cut crop behind them. The accused Nos. 1 and 3, in the statement they made before a third-class magistrate, admitted their presence during the altercation, and the evidence for the [illegible] the commission of theft and for the purpose of facilitating it. Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty to two previous convictions of offences against property, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BASHYA BIN FAKIRAPA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in March last, convicted the accused of being one of more than five persons assembled to commit dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that the story of this unsuccessful dacoity was told by the three approvers who were brought here in custody from the Nizam's territory. They were professional thieves and so described themselves in the witness-box. They belonged to a gang commanded by Dhundarna, who started off one day with the three accused from his home in the Nizam's territory to spy out the nakedness of the land, and returned having discovered a house in Betgeri worth Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. About thirty men started that night from Kalakbanda, where the gang apparently lived, and after walking all night, arrived at a nullah at Dombarhalli, where they devided into four parties, all of which were to meet at Shivshettikeri, twenty-four miles further on, going there by different routes to avoid suspicion. The four bands duly arrived, and changed their ordinary clothes for a special uniform, with a Kambli to hold stores. Thereafter one gang went to Kangihalli, where the patel, collecting the villagers, gave chase and captured accused No. 3 and another, who had escaped since. Rejoining their comrades at Shivshettikeri the whole party were so dispirited that most of them wished to go home quietly before any more mischief was done; but owing to the persuasion of accused No. 2, they finally decided to attack the house at Betgeri, for which they were originally bound. Here they were equally unfortunate. The complainant fired his gun several times out of the window without hurting any body, and the villagers collecting, the dacoits took fright and ran away without so much as succeeding in getting the door open. They all scattered, every man to his own village. The clue obtained through the capture of No. 3 was followed up; and three accused were arrested. Against all the three accused, Mr. Walker said, there was the evidence of the three approvers; and there was the fact that No. 3 was arrested out of a gang of men, who all ran away at the approach of the villagers. Mr. Walker convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's decision said: We dismiss the appeals of Bashaya and Shiddaya, accused Nos. 1 and 3. As regards Fakir No. 2, we think the evidence too weak to support the conviction. The offence charged occurred on the 4th September, and the appellant was arrested on the 26th December. The evidence against him, on which the Sessions Judge relied, consists of that of the three approvers and the confession of the co-accused Bashya No. 1, who was recognised on the 4th September and arrested on the 8th. Whether he first gave Fakira's name or whether it was obtained from one of the two men captured on the 4th is not clear but it was certainly known to the police by the 10 September. The three approvers come from the Nizam's territory and are said to be professional thieves. They were arrested on the 7th October, but it does not appear where they have been since then or whether they had obtained a pardon, or how it is that they were brought forward as witnesses and not as accused persons. On the whole we think that this case is a in which it is desirable to act on the principle generally applicable, that it is unsafe to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices. The evidence about the alleged part taken by No. 2 in ordering coats for the dacoits, is vague and has not been relied on by the Sessions Judge. We reverse the conviction and sentence of Fakira bin Bashingapa, and direct that he be acquitted and discharged.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Tuesday:—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in North-east India and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. It is in considerable to large defect in Sind, Punjab, and North-Western Provinbe and in considerable decct in Burma, temperature is in slight to considerable defect in Burma, Asam and east and north Bengal, and is normal in Mysoro and South India. It is in excess n the remaining provinces, the excess being most marked in North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, where it ranged from 9 to 12 degrees. Six inches of rain has fallen at Tavay and Diamond island. Light rain has fallen in other parts of Burma, and light to moderate rain in Bengal and Asam, and showers in Upper India hills and sub-montain districts. North-Western Provinces has received three inches. Light rain has fallen on the west coast and it has been fairly general in Central Provinces, and showers have been received in Deccan Belgaum and Raipur report one-and-a-half inches. Nagpur, Seone Pachmachi and Jubbulpore one inch each.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	20 50	20 58	20 51	21 38
Tuesday, 3rd July	0 50	0 5	0 9	0 5
Total	20 55	20 63	20 60	21 43
Total fall to July 3rd 1899	20 12	20 47	25 76	22 98
Total fall to July 3rd 1898	27 14	28 22	23 61	28 0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO. LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	19 50
Tuesday, July 3rd, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0 7
Total	19 57

THANA.

	In. Ct.
Previously registered	7 83
Monday, 2nd July	1 74
Total	9 57
Total fall to 2nd July 1899	21 69

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	13 24
On 1st July, 1900	4 47
Total	17 71

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	1 77
Sunday, 1st July 1900	2 85
Total	4 62
Total up to 1st July, 1899	20 46

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·287	S	2	116·1	93·5	37	...	0·22	−2·02
Sirsa	29·236	SW	2	114·8	92·1	51	...	0·61	−1·66
Delhi	29·360	WNW	8	109·2	95·4	39	...	1·36	−3·00
Agra	29·360	SW	9	110·0	93·9	45	...	1.14	−2·25
Cawnpore	29·405	SSW	7	109·0	86·5	69	...	1·85	...
Allahabad	29·417	E	13	111·6	86·7	56	...	0·24	−6·48
Jhansi	29·405	SSW	9	111·3	84·7	63	0·11	0·50	−5·57
Jacobabad	29·283	SE	6	119·0	86·0	71	...	0·00	−0·26
Karachi	29·421	WSW	19	95·4	84·8	85	..	0·00	−0·68
Jeypore	29·438	WSW	11	111·7	89·1	56	...	0·73	−2·61
Ajmere	29·442	W	16	107·9	82·0	65	...	0·00	−2·89
Deesa	29·505	SW	31	102·6	82·6	65	..	0·00	−3·15
Ahmedabad.	29·533	SW	9	106·3	85·1	63	..	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·474	WSW	31	95·3	81·4	79	..	0·00	−2·35
Jamnagar	29·503	SW	38	99·1	83·3	66	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·533	SSW	23	100·9	81·5	94	...	0·00	−5·89
Bhownagar Para	29·558	S	4	103·1	?	61	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·586	WSW	8	83·1	82·8	86	...	0·17	..
Neemuch	29·512	WSW	24	102·0	79·5	73	...	1·37	−4·01
Indore	29·548	W	13	97·8	78·1	56	..	1·71	−6·03
Saugor	29·511	WSW	6	102·4	77·1	74	...	2·60	−5·97
Jubulpore	29·507	WSW	6	103·0	74·1	79	0·94	1·66	−9·11
Hoshangabad	29·545	SW	9	105·6	81·2	73	..	1·64	−7·85
Khandwa	29·562	W	16	99·2	81·1	61	0·12	2·36	−4·63
Raipur	29·531	SW	15	99·4	75·1	89	1·77	10·83	+0·34
Nagpur	29·568	WSW	14	101·2	75·1	93	1·10	4·09	−6·14
Amraoti	29·588	WSW	22	99·2	78·8	77	..	2·74	−5·16
Akola	[illegible]	SW	15	89·1	83·3	81	..	0·10	−11·88
Malegaon	29·635	WSW	20	93·9	75·1	65	...	2·27	−3·16
Bombay	29·654	WSW	18	86·4	82·0	84	0·20	21·68	−1·27
Poona	29·665	W	28	82·1	73·8	75	0·02	2·70	−2·63
Ahmednagar	29·659	W	23	84·9	74·4	73	..	6·85	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	28	83·3	?	72	...	8·93	...
Sholapur	29·653	W	22	94·2	75·0	60	...	6·36	+0·80
Ratnagiri	29·724	WSW	9	84·4	78·9	87	0·53	42·81	−7·35
Belgaum	29·720	WNW	28	74·3	69·7	88	1·62	17·18	+8·34
Goa	29·766	WNW	16	88·5	80·4	85	0·18	40·30	...
Karwar	29·780	SW	11	84·2	75·5	81	0·23	56·07	+11·22
Mangalore	29·809	WNW	5	85·8	77·4	88	0·16	40·63	+1·14
Calicut	29·818	W	20	83·7	79·5	86	0·07	37·06	+1·01
Cochin	29·859	WNW	..	85·5	78·6	83	0·18	40·87	−0·20
Bangalore	29·79	SW	18	83·8	67·3	83	...	3·01	−0·80
Secunderabad	29·643	WSW	20	93·1	74·4	84	0·33	4·17	−0·33
Masulipatam	29·617	WNW	16	101·7	81·6	58	...	1·62	−4·33
Bellary	29·705	W	16	91·2	77·3	48	...	1·07	−0·98
Cuddapah	29·700	NW	G	98·2	81·9	61	0·03	1·53	−2·89
Madras	29·709	W	9	100·5	79·5	66	0·23	1·81	−0·59
Coimbatore	29·807	WSW	8	88·9	73·6	80	0·35	2·33	+0·80
Trichinopoly	29·760	W	11	97·1	81·8	60	...	1·96	+0·13
Negapatam	29·746	SW	9	99·5	79·9	57	...	0·03	−1·97
Colombo	29·885	WSW	11	87·0	77·5	87	...	7·87	+0·30
Aden	29·725	SW	5	95·3	87·3	75	...	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·05 (20·73); G. T. H.=0·05 (21·05); St. G. H.=0·10 (20·58); C. P.=0·29 (21·68)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally changed by small amounts all over the country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are steep.

Winds are blowing from south-west and north-west at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places, more particularly in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujerat Central India, Rajputana, Sind and the Punjab, where it is in moderate to large excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbalpore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Secunderabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab the Indus Valley and at Agra and Cawnpore where they are almost clear.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Raipur (1·77") Belgaum (1·6") and Nagpur (1·10") and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore.

The general weather conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay. In the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local scattered showers are likely. In Gujarat and Cutch strong winds with gales will probably blow. The difference in pressure between Colombo and Aden is less than normal, so the monsoon current in the centre of the Arabian Sea is probably below its normal strength. In Berar and the Central Provices the weather is more favourable for local showers.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY—JULY 2.

10 p.m.	83·5

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 3.

6 a.m.	83·9
10 a.m.	85·1
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	85·4

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TODARMAL,

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY, EVENING, JULY 3.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 5-8 unchanged
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£109 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities..£63 7-16 — 1-16
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-4 unchanged.
do in New York ..... 61 3-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·12 plus 1
do on New York.....4·86 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. "
do Short London Bills ...2 3-8 per cent. —1-8
do Indian Bank Bills.....2 7-8 per cent.—1-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £75,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet to-day and though 1s. 4d. Demand was given for ready in one direction, and Telegraphic given for October at same rate in another, 3 month's sight Bills were placed for near delivery at 1s. 4 5-32d. but the supply was by no means considerable.

Bank Telegraphic ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ready	1s.3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits, ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do. Francs	1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2.
Hongkong do.	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do.	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-11 for 31st July, declining during the day to Rs. 94-6 only to recover to Rs. 94-10 at the close, ready paper is 2 annas above that for the Settlement. The market is very unsettled to-day and the fluctuations have been sharply defined owing to the floating of the new loan to-morrow.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market quiet with many sellers.

FREIGHTS.—The market remains unchanged with nothing doing.

COALS.—The market is in the same position as Freights also with nothing doing, though there is a report that some more of Muir's Navigation went at Rs. 13-8 for September.

WHEAT.—The market is firm and prices touched as high Rs. 5-6 for White Delhi for July, and Rs. 5-9 for August-September, rates however closing 6 pies lower for both deliveries.

SEEDS.—Linseed is strong with buyers of bold grain at Rs. 10-12 and of small at Rs. 10-9 to Rs. 10-10, but with no sellers at these rates.

GINGELLY.—The market is steady at unchanged rates. Say, Rs. 50 for Yellow Hingunghat.

CASTORSEED.—Is firm with rates unchanged and business doing at Rs. 39-8.

RAPESEED.—Quiet and unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm with few buyers at Rs. 8-12.

COTTON.—The advices to hand this morning from Europe have effected no change locally. Sellers are firm and orders are coming in from the districts to buy as rain is holding off in many parts of the country and prospects are not encouraging. Buyers continue to work cautiously and only some 500 bales have been purchased at Colaba at previous rates.

Rates for forward contracts close about Re. 1 per candy higher.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 21-32d—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct..Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.
5·35	5·29	4·44	4·33	...

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil.	
Do to Continent	1,000	"
Mid-Uplands 9 7-8 plus 1-8		
Futures, month of August	9·30 plus 4	
Do. do of December	8·10 — 8	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	278
Barsee & Nugur	100
Berar	276
Total Oomras	654
Hinguughat	39
Western	289
Bengals	117
Total	1,380

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Saturday :—

Wheat	315
Linseed	3,186
Rapeseed	350
Gingellyseed	207
Poppyseed	1,024
Groundnuts	211
Castorseed	3,913
Rice	318
Myrabollams	3,487

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Cowrie, 3155 tons, Captain D J Davies cleared Yesterday for Singapore, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain D. L. Nielson, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Zanzibar 15th June via Mombassa, Lamoo, Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Mackarmid and two children, Mr. Witteroottam, Mr. Watson and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kolin, 497 tons, Capsain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi 30th June, with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers. During the voyage she met with from Karachi to Kathiawar moderate monsoon and high sea, from thence to Bombay strong monsoon and high sea and no rain.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain A C Turner, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool 6th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Mrs Edwards, Mrs Barrington Piers, and one distressed seaman. During the voyage she experienced strong south-west monsoon, from 56 degree E with heavy sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Grahat a and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Britannia s	Turner	Liverpool, June 6.
	Kolin s	Robertson	Karachi, June 29.
3	Goa s	Nielson	Zanzibar, June 15.
	Onda s	Sheldrick	Rangoon, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Armenia s	Shand lin	Liverpool.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Mars s	Curtis	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Cowrie, Davies, for Singapore.
" Taher, Coates, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dido, for Calcutta, &c.
" Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Britannia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Johannesberg, for Hamburg, &c.
" *India, for Trieste, &c.

* To arrive.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
THURSDAY, JULY 5.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
For those who are sick and dying at the War.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—June 30 at Motihari, the wife of E Hamilton Hudson, of Rajpore Chumparun, of a son.
LEWES—June 30, at 10, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of J H Lewes, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900.

AFFAIRS in China are going from bad to worse. The Chinese city of Peking, we hear on the authority of the German Admiral at Taku, has been burned, and the Empress-Dowager has fled. There is no indication as to the direction her Majesty has taken. The population of the city of Pekin is now generally estimated at 800,000. In the last century it was far more populous, the inhabitants being estimated at a million and a half or two millions. The capital consists of three cities—the Tartar, the Chinese and "The Forbidden. The Imperial Palace and all its appurtenances is walled off from the rest. The Chinese population long since overflowed into the Tartar City, which in former days was the standing camp of the Manchu garrison. The Chinese City that has been destroyed by fire was by far the larger and the most densely populated. It is strange that not a word is said as to who the incendiaries were—if there were any. The city may like Ottawa have fallen a victim to flames, lighted by accident and fanned by a high wind. Meanwhile the Legations are apparently holding out, but we learn that provisions and ammunitions are failing. It is unfortunate that the Admirals, who do not yet know what arrangements have been made at Tientsin, do not think that it is possible to attempt a further advance. Without transport a military force cannot move, and evidently there is none available. It is characteristic of Chinese ineptitude that with 20,000 troops in the ruined city of Peking, and another 20,000 outside, they are despatching only three thousand to Tientsin, where Admiral Seymour has made short work of the greatest arsenal in China, and its store of arms and ammunition. If the three thousand find the way to their destination they will not long exist as an organised force.

An extraordinary proposal has been made by the Foreign Consuls at Tientsin. Incredible as it seems, they have unanimously recommended the Powers to threaten to destroy the graves of the Imperial Ancestors of the present dynasty, now in flight, as the sole means of saving the foreigners—presumably the foreign ministers and the missionaries and others who have sought refuge in the Legations are meant. No one will be surprised that the British Government is by no means inclined to approve this monstrous proposal, which is certainly calculated to stagger humanity. With the greater part of the capital in ashes, and the Empress-Dowager seeking another asylum, no one knows where, neither the threat nor the act of desecration would have any influence over events. Indeed if it had any it would probably exasperate the population at large; ancestor-worship is the one cult in which the Chinese really believe. Lord Curzon in the "Problems of the Far East" states very truly that ancestor-worship represents the whole duty of man to the family and to the State, and asks with much force what we should think in England if evangelists of a new faith were to commence their preaching by denouncing the Bible, deriding the Apostles' Creed? What kind of reception would they meet? What would we think if they threatened to destroy the temples of English Sovereigns in Westminster Abbey? A far more statesmanlike way of coming to some agreement to ensure the safety of the Legations would have been to offer to refrain from destroying the great arsenal if they and those who had sought refuge with them were delivered up safe and sound. Such an adoption of the *do et des* principle apparently never entered into the heads of Consuls or Admiral.

As we go to Press the news come that the Powers have on second thoughts realised that it would be impolitic "to regard themselves as at war" with the Powers whose forts they destroyed with a light heart, whose ships they sank and whose chief arsenal they have wrecked. Henceforth they will take note of the fact sufficiently patent before one would imagine that they are confronted by a rebellion aided by undisciplined troops. They also realise that the force landed with such an haste at Taku without any provision for transport cannot hope to reach Peking. For that purpose over fifty thousand men would be required with more to follow. The saddest part of the change of view is that after exasperating China by what has been done and so it sanely proposed it is now recognised that the Legations cannot be rescued by force. Happily the resources of diplomacy may still suffice to save the ministers and their armed guards from massacre.

AFTER twenty-seven laborious years in the service of the Municipality, Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, late Health Officer, has been claimed by the Military Department of the Government of India for administrative work at Quetta. When Dr. Weir was appointed Health Officer in the early seventies, the sanitary service was still in embryo. Dr. Hewlett had laid the foundation, but had scarcely time in his brief period of office to do more. The suburbs—Malabar Hill was then a suburb—and Cumballa Hill was an unreclaimed waste, awaiting the day when Mr. Pedder opened it up by the road now bearing his name. Bombay has since grown out of all recognition in extent and in population. The sanitary retinue of a few hundreds, gathered from mofussil towns, is now little short of eight thousand. It is equivalent in numerical strength to eight regiments, enlisted to do what is possible to cleanse and make healthy a city with close upon a million of inhabitants. It required a rare combination of tact and firmness to keep the army of sweepers and the rest to their duty in ordinary times. But when four epidemics of plague in as many years complicated the situation, and the high prices consequent on widely prevalent famine added to the general unrest, it was only the complete confidence inspired by their Chief, enabled him on more than one occasion to avert a dislocation of the service which prolonged for half-a-week would have rendered the city uninhabitable. That perilous state of things was, of course, largely due to the fact that up to the present time more than half the houses of Bombay are not in direct communication with the sewers. Human intermediaries are required. Such a state of things cannot be understood at Home. When General Gatacre, Chairman of the Plague Committee, called on the sepoys of the native regiments to undertake the duties of nurses in the plague hospitals he was in some doubt of the staunchness of the city police whose sympathies were strong on the side of the population, who were resorting to every means of passive resistance of drastic plague measures at that time deemed efficacious and necessary. A large number of uniforms were prepared for soldiers who might have to undertake police duties at a moment's notice.

That plan might have answered, if the occasion arose. But not all the Generals in the service could have induced or compelled the most submissive sepoys to volunteer to act as sweepers. Fearing the consequence that a decided strike would take place amongst that class of public servants Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, made up his mind that come what might, the class in question should not be subjected to the measures, which quite as much as panic, caused the exodus of half the population in a few weeks. They were given the assurance that they should not be removed without their own consent to the then abhorred hospitals, nor their families segregated if they had the misfortune to be smitten with the prevailing disease. It is one of the contradictions of the time that the very people who were most immediately in contact with the disease enjoyed a quite exceptional degree of immunity. During that trying time the Health Officer was on duty for fifteen hours a day, using his personal influence to reconcile the Municipal employes to remain in the city from which everyone else was flying. His exceptional familiarity of Native languages, and the habits and prejudices of the different communities, his personal popularity and force of character, stood him in good stead during that trying time. He was unfairly accused of refusing to believe that the disease which attracted attention in the closing months of 1896 was true plague. A certain amount of scepticism might have been allowable, for the disease at its inception was of a very mild type. Preparations were sent to Professor Kitisato, the Japanese savant who had isolated the plague bacillus at Hongkong. He applied the usual test and found that the germs were not those of plague. Dr. Haffkine, who hastened from Calcutta to Bombay a little later, removed any lingering doubts on the subject, and at once set to work to prepare the prophylactic that is insuperably associated with his name. Dr. Weir gave that distinguished specialist every assistance, and the Corporation, to its great credit, voted funds to enable the necessary bacteriological work to be carried on. It was only at a later period that Government thought it advisable to follow that good example, with the result that in the Government House at Parel there is now and has been for some time the best equipped laboratory in India. In all those years and in those that preceded them, the Health Officer, who laboured so strenuously to improve the sanitary condition of Bombay received what is now admitted to be a quite inadequate recompense for such arduous and responsible work. The scale was fixed by the Municipal Act some thirty years ago when the city was neither so large nor so wealthy as it has since become. Now that it is necessary to provide a competent successor for the post, the Government have been moved to pass an enabling Act to enhance the emoluments. It has also been decided to go far afield, to the United Kingdom or even to America to secure, if possible, the services of an experienced sanitarian for the position.

It may seem somewhat hypercritical to point out that a sanitarian, fresh from London or the Provinces or from the States, will in all probability know as little of the language by the various sections of the Bombay population as of Burmese or Chinese. He would, if possible, be still less acquainted with the religious and social preconceptions of Hindu, or Musulman, the Julais or the Seedis. He would, of course, *ex hypothesi* be quite competent to deal with the strictly scientific aspect of the healthy conditions of the city. A valuable qualification, no doubt, but as we have said there is now a well-manned and well-equipped laboratory in Bombay, it is not necessary to go abroad for a scientist as such. It may be doubted whether any new-comer, fresh from England or America, could diagnose the coming of trouble, as Dr. Weir did in the early months of 1896. Noting the prevalence of disease amongst poultry and cattle, he predicted that a severe epidemic of a character impossible then to determine, was at hand. That was by no means a unique experience. Dr. Weir saw with alarm the contiguous water-logging of the soil consequent on the admission of double the previous water-supply on the completion of the Tansa works. There was no adequate provision for the prevention of waste, or the drawing off of the surplus water by the completion of the drainage system. Up to the year 1892 the mortality of Bombay compared very well with that of London or even of Brighton. Since that time it has steadily risen, and the city can no longer claim to be one of the healthiest in the world. Words of warning unfortunately fell on deaf ears. At a time when it was important to strengthen the sanitary department, a sudden vote ordained that the estimates should be cut down, involving a large reduction in the number of carts and bullocks and in the personnel of the Health Department. The advent of the plague shortly after swept out of the municipal coffers a thousand-fold of the savings effected by that false economy. It is satisfactory to know that, all past controversies laid aside, the Bombay Corporation placed on record its appreciation of the admirable services rendered to the city by Lieutenant-Colonel Weir. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, who can compare the present machinery for the cleansing of some parts of the city twenty-seven years ago, with the well organised and efficient arrangements which extended over the whole of the municipal limits, made a graceful amende. He voted against the appointment of Dr. Weir. But after five years' observation of his work Mr. Mehta voted for his continuance in the office, and now regrets that the exigencies of the Government Service takes him from the city for which he has worked so long and so conscientiously. That in itself was a high tribute. The innumerable friends of Colonel Weir will congratulate him on having his foot on the ladder of promotion, and wish him prosperity in the new career on which he now enters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TREVITHICK has been able to submit a report in reference to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteers that may be considered satisfactory. The total strength of the corps is now 961, or about sixty less than at the close of the previous year. There were 84 recruits and under the head of "casualties" 138 have been set down, the recruits being fewer and the losses greater than in the preceding twelve months. The musketry classification of the Corps shows 133 marksmen, 485 extra efficients, 375 efficients and eleven non-efficients. The battalion figure of merit was 55. The Jubbulpore Company won the credit of being the best shooting contingent, and the crack shot of the battalion was Lance-Sergeant H. J. Loveday of the Harda Company. Captain H. McP. Mitchell was the best marksman among the officers. For average attendance at drills the Parel N Company stands highest with a percentage of 40 attendances per man, the average for the Corps being 19·77. Igatpuri and Jubbulpore Companies are highest in point of merit with an individual figure of 59 each, the N Company ranking next with a merit figure of 58. At the annual rifle meeting the winners of cups were Lance-Corporal Melville, Corporal C. Gidney, Colour-Sergeant J. Gidney, Corporal G. Easdon, Captain E. H. Hart, Captain S. Brooks, Lieutenant W. G. Barnett and Lieutenant Dangerfield. The gold medal for the highest aggregate score in the championship competition was carried off by Corporal G. Easdon of the Harda Company, to which Lance-Sergeant Loveday who won the directors' prize of Rs. 200 also belongs. The arms and accoutrements of the various Companies are in serviceable order and have been favourably reported upon by the Civil Chief Master Armourer. The head-quarters Company attended the rehearsal of the Bombay Defence Scheme at Thana in February last and at the same time the general inspection of the Corps by Major G. W. Mitchell took place. Owing to heavy traffic caused by the famine the number on parade was considerably less than in previous years. Upon the report of the inspection the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces remarked that it was satisfactory, but he trusted that the reasons which caused so small an attendance at the inspection might soon cease to exist.

THE evil effect of famine in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the first quarter of this year is plainly visible in the volume of rail-borne trade. There is a decrease of over 30 per cent.; the increase in imports is 56 per cent., while exports fell off 82 per cent. The cotton presses and ginning factories were entirely closed, and this accounts for an import reduction of 286,096 maunds of coal, and the same reason is the cause of the falling off in metal. The entire failure of both the early and late crops is responsible for the abnormal increase of grain and pulse, and the advance of oil-seeds is assigned to the total failure of both the linseed and sesamum crop in Berar. The opening of the Godavari Valley Railway has been the means of diverting a big bulk of traffic from passing through Berar, especially in respect of sugar and salt. Exported cotton fell off to the extent of 1,413,281 maunds, but the poor crop of last season is a sufficient reason. The surplus stock of all grains being exhausted, trade in grain and pulse was affected. The only industry which has benefited by the famine is in respect to hides and skins. This is due entirely to excessive mortality among cattle owing to the dire scarcity of fodder and water throughout the office.

INDIA continues to send a large number of stores of various kinds to South Africa; the Clive, which left recently carrying a quantity of tents, helmets, boots, and mule pakhals for the the troops on service.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, added 2 1-2 lakhs to Reserve Fund, 1 1-4kh to Pension Fund, and carried forward Rs. 5,27,849.

THE directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, at their meeting, yesterday, decided to pay an interim dividend of 12 per cent.

SEVERAL clerks at Lord Roberts's request have been ordered to the Cape from India for employments in the Pay office there.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRANT, R.E., Commands the Bangalore district until the arrival of General McLeod's successor.

A PRESS note issued on Friday says Major Parsons and Captain Cronin who went to Pekin last year to study Chinese are safe in Wei-hai-wei.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th June 1900 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 118,853 maunds and Rs. 26,699 in the earnings.

THE Duke of York has sent a very gracious reply to the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Bengal Lancers who presented him with an address on his becoming honorary colonel of the regiment.

THE second son of his Highness the Raja of Kapurthala (the Kaur Sahib) has been ill with typhoid fever at Mussoorie. It is reported that the boy is doing well under the treatment of Dr. Fairweather, his Highness's medical adviser, and the Civil Surgeon.

The case aginst Harrison, the Rangoon Jailor, commenced on Monday, before Mr. Justice Giles, the Government Advocate prosecuting, and Mr. Vansomeren defending. The case is likely to last ten days, as there are some twenty-three witnesses to be examined.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta, on Friday, was 70. Twelve fresh plague cases were reported and the same number of deaths. There was a total mortality of 88 reported on Saturday, ten cases of plague, and the same number of deaths from that cause being also recorded.

THERE was an increase of some 5,000 in the number of persons on famine relief in the Punjab (British districts) during the week ended June 26, the total being 165,710, of whom 102,440 were wage earners. In Native States the total was 34,344 as compared with 36,341 in the previous week.

THE net profit of the Bank of Upper India for the past half-year including the balance brought forward, amounts to Rs. 72,236. A dividend to the shareholders at the usual rate of ten per cent. per annum absorbs Rs. 50,000, the reserve fund is increased by Rs. 20,000, and the balance is carried forward. The reserve fund now stands at Rs. 5,40,000 invested in Government paper.

As an experiment the convalescents from Landour Chakrata, Naini Tal, and Ranikhet were moved up a month earlier than usual this year, with the result that there was a marked diminution of cases of enteric fever at those stations. In the first six weeks there were only 11 cases against 41 in the previous year. In view of this satisfactory result, Government has sanctioned the experiment being repeated next year.

THE Beira correspondent of the "Daily News" sends along the following story :—I heard a good joke at the club, and as it refers to a lieutenant-general, I am showing great forbearance in not taking it on to Carrington. It happened last week on board of a transport at Cape Town. To understand the joke one must know that the badges of rank of a lieutenant-general are a sword and baton crossed, over which is a crown. A Volunteer from one of the Yeomanry, with whom military knowledge is not a strong point, boarded a transport, and seeing the General, went up to him, and asked him whether he would mind drawing a tooth for him. The General was astonished. "What the devil do you mean?" he roared, thinking the Yeoman was unpardonably familiar. The man's face fell. "I'm very sorry, sir," he said, "but our doctor's on shore, and——." "But," said the officer, smiling at the man's mistake, "I'm not a doctor; I'm General——." The Yeoman stammered, "But—but—your badge, sir!" The General good humouredly turned his shoulder to the blushing youth. "Here you are, my lad; what's the matter with the badge, 'crossed sword, baton, and crown'?" "Good heavens!" said the man; "I hope you'll forgive me, sir. I thought it was the skull and cross bones!"

AN explosion occured on May 30 at the works of Messrs. Read, Holliday and Co., manufacturing chemists, of Huddersfield, who, it is understood, are engaged on a Government contract for making lyddite. The accident happened in a rough stone building separated from the main portion of the works by a river. In it the explosive was being dried by steam. It is stated that while a mechanic was working there a spark from his chisel ignited the lyddite. The man might have stifled the flame with his cap, but he was greatly scared and ran away, giving warning as he went. Meanwhile the lyddite continued to burn harmlessly although very fiercely, and the flames rose to a considerable height. Eventually the roof fell in, and simultaneously there was a dull reverberating roar which startled the whole town. The building completely disappeared, houses perched high up on the hillside were wrecked, while the windows of shops and private houses in the town itself were broken in. Pieces of iron and other fragments were scattered far and wide, and horses, taking fright, bolted in all directions. Many accidents occurred, but fortunately in all cases injuries were slight. Thanks to the warning they had received, the workmen in the destroyed building had plenty of time to get away, and they in turn warned all who were in its vicinity. For all that, there were many marvellous escapes. It is said that 250 kegs of lyddite, each weighing two hundredweight, had only been removed two hours before the explosion.

THE *Times* has received from Mr. Adrian Hofmeyr the following further telegram, dated Durban, May 22, in continuation of the despatch from him published in the *Times*. The Dutch clergy in the Transvaal have communicated with one another for the purpose of initiating a movement condemning any idea of destroying Johannesburg. The people are informed by them that such an act would place the Transvaal outside the pale of all sympathy, and would justify all hostile criticism. They deplore Mr. Montagu White's diabolical statement, to which the officials appeal, saying that he is an Englishman and yet does not condemn the suggestion. Growing dissatisfaction is noticed among the people because the English helpers in the hospitals were sent over the border after long months of faithful service. The Hollanders and other foreigners now do the work, and they are unskilled and impertinent. The Irish-American Ambulance was a fraud. A large majority took to fighting, swearing, and drinking. The burghers shrink from them. On their arrival they marched up to stare at the officers kept as prisoners of war, bragging in loud and insulting language. Popular feeling against Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn is setting in steadily. Every newspaper article is censored by the Government. The people are now beginning to find out what rubbish and falsehood have been given them, and are indignant. Up to to-day no list of the prisoners taken with Cronje has been published. Truly one may pity the misguided burgher, but no censure of the Government's methods can be grave enough.

THE Colonial Office has issued as a parliamentary paper and extract from the memorandum, dated July 17, 1897, on the draft Australian Commonwealth Bill, which was communicated by the Secretary of State to the Premier of New South Wales after the conference with the colonial Premiers assembled in London in July 1897. The object of this memorandum, to which reference has frequently been made in the course of recent discussions, was to maintain the right of appeal to the Queen in Council by the following amendment to the draft Bill then under discussion :—"No appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council either from a Court of any State from which there is an appeal to the High Court, or from the High Court, or from any other Federal Court from which there is an appeal to the High Court, except by leave of the High Court or of the Queen in Council." The scope of the amendment is summarised in the last paragraphs of the memorandum :—What the amendment proposes is that there should be no appeal from the High Court as of right, but that the Queen in Council should have the right to give leave to appeal. This is the state of things which practically exists in the case of Canada. The result of it is that leave is only given in those cases where there is an important question of principle to be tried, or where there is some reason to suppose that local prepossessions have influenced the decision, or where it is alleged that they have so influenced if, and it is desirable to remove the feeling of injustice created by such allegation. There may be cases in which no appeal lies to the Federal High Court in Australia. In such a case it seems desirable to preserve the prerogative of the Queen in Council to grant leave to appeal in a proper case. Such leave is very rarely given; in fact, it is only given where there would apparently be a miscarriage of justice if the leave were not given.

THE "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg (May 23) refers to an article in the "Novoe Vremya," which attacks the "Times" for its comments on the Masampho affair, and accuses it of intending to set Japan against Russia, &c. The correspondent adds :—Apart from this abusive reply of the "Novoe Vremya," I have taken some trouble to ascertain the opinions of the most competent persons on the subject of Russia's acquisition of land for a coaling station on the southern coast of Corea, and they may be summed up as follows :—The suspicion of Russian action in the Far East, justified by previous experience, has led to a certain amount of exaggeration in drawing conclusions from the facts as they stand at the present moment. Of the two agreements between Russia and Corea one deals exclusively with the mutual undertaking not to alienate or seek possession of the island of Ko-je-do or any part of the mainland opposite. This suits the policy of Japan for the present, for, having every accommodation on her own adjacent coasts, she has no desire of possessing a coaling station or fleet anchorage at Masampho, which was made an open port at the instigation of the Japanese Government in June 1898. Therefore, the fleets of all nations have the right to go there, and Russia could not exclude Japan from the enjoyment of this privilege if she had any reason to take advantage of it. The Russian acquisition of a coaling station within the three-mile limit outside the foreign settlement at Masampho is a transaction in which Russia has to settle details with the Corean proprietor. No protest whatever can be made against it, as the land is not outside the boundary, as originally proposed, within which every nation has the right of renting or purchasing property for peaceful purposes. Russia, therefore, cannot fortify the plot of land which she has obtained, and it is believed that she has made no arrangement whatever which would exclude Japan from claiming and enjoying the same rights and privileges. I may mention that the "Novoe Vermya" declares that the arrangement between England and Russia in regard to Port Hamilton has become null and void in consequence of Russia's occupation of Port Arthur and England's occupation of Wei-hai-wei.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THREAT TO DESTROY THE GRAVES OF IMPERIAL ANCESTORS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Foreign Consuls at Tientsin have unanimously recommended the Powers to threaten to destroy the graves of the Imperial ancestors as the sole means of saving the foreigners.

Great Britain is not inclined to agree to this proposal.

CHINESE CITY AT PEKING BURNED.

FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

The German Admiral telegraphs that the Chinese City at Peking has been burned and that the Empress-Dowager has fled.

[The four cities of Pekin are the Chinese, the Tartar, the Imperial, and the Forbidden. Each is quadrilateral and marked off by a wall, from outside to centre in the order given, save that the Chinese city is an excrescence, and joins, but does not encircle, the remainder. Originally the Chinese had to be kept at a safe distance in subjection to the Manchu conqueror, but such a precaution is now superfluous, although there survives a perceptible variety of type, in spite of the mixture of blood, and the Manchu women dress their hair in a different fashion, secured at the back by a long bar that is turned down after marriage. Within the Chinese city is a vast open space, the two great enclosures of which are green with trees and dedicated respectively on the north and south to the Temple of Agriculture and the Temple of Heaven. In the Middle Kingdom there are three great systems of religion, of worship, and of philosophy working together in harmony with a Government, which patronises and conforms to each without friction and without fusion. Of all three the founders lived about the sixth century B. C., but Tacism has had the popular advantage of being able to identify itself with every object of the wonder or veneration of men. The buildings are rarely two storeys high; most of them have a flat roof, protected by a carved wooden parapet. Another difference between the north and the midlands is that the cold of the Mongolian desert and the high latitudes make the people close in the fronts with boards and paper windows, while a wadded portiere keeps out the wind. Signboards, scrolls, banners, and trade emblems are in front of every shop or place of business. Scarlet, brown, yellow, and black, with characters of brightest gold, they make a striking show of colour that is a relief from the uniform monotony of Chinese costume and the gold is particularly effective as a means of distinction. Amid trade signs some, notably those of the barber and the pawnbroker, are not unlike the old signs of the West; the bootmakers have the same as can be seen in Nuremberg to-day; others, with many-coloured paper scraps and strips, are less intelligible. Old European inhabitants are astounded to find that there is now a "pukka" road in Pekin. Legation-street, so called because most of the foreign Legations are situate in it, has at last been laid after European fashion, and it looks as if in Chinese time some others may be laid likewise. An electric tramway now runs from the railway station for a couple of miles to the gate of the Chinese city. Whatever the feelings of the Pekinese may have been at its inception, they have found out its use, and if only the passengers were allowed to carry their luggage and bedding inside it would be their pure delight. On the other hand, they view with disfavour the rickshaws that have been introduced within the last three months, and very unfriendly are the looks with which the mob and the mules regard their riders. That in spite of the railway and the electric tram the anti-progressive spirit is almost as strong as ever.]

SERIOUS OUTRAGE IN MOROCCO.

A FRENCHMAN BURNED ALIVE.

A fanatical mob at Fez has attacked and burned alive a Frenchman who is an American citizen and who accidentally jostled against a religious chief.

The French and American Agents have made formal representations to Morocco in the matter.

[A Tangier correspondent the day before the mail left said that Senhor Ojeda and the leading officials of the Spanish Mission to Morocco city had been insulted by the natives. Two reports agree that the members of the mission were pelted with stones by the populace, and news coming direct from the southern capital says that the residence of the mission is very strongly guarded by Shereefian soldiers. It is reported from Marrakesh that the Sultan has liberated from prison the brother of Malai el Hadj of Tamslot. When Mr. Ernest Satow was our Minister here, British protection was conferred upon Mulai el Hadj. The imprisonment by the Moors of the brother of a powerful British protected subject was kept very quiet, because it was considered in the light of an insult to England. The imprisonment was by order of the late Grand Vizier. The release may be taken to indicate a better feeling at the Court towards England, and on that account is worthy of note. Prince Codlam of Morocco a few days ago declared that the rising of the border tribes is an event of little importance, and that Morocco is not in the feverish condition usually attributed to her. Nor did he credit the rumour that France is seeking to undermine her independence. "How unlikely," he is reported to have said, "at this time of all others, when the Exhibition is open and the South African war is just drawing to a close!"]

THE POWERS NOT AT WAR WITH CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 3.

All the Powers including America appear to be agreed that it would be impolitic to regard themselves as at war with China but treat the crisis as a rebellion aided by undisciplined troops.

RELIEF OF PEKING ABANDONED.

A notification that it will be impossible to relieve Peking has caused a feeling of gloom everywhere, though the difficulty of the advance owing to the want of transport and lack of water is recognised.

It is estimated that the expedition would demand a force of fully fifty thousand men in view of maintaining communications.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Latest news from Peking states that provisions and ammunition in the beseiged Legations are failing.

[At this juncture the question of the defences of Hong Kong is one of great interest. With the exception of the Mediterranean Fleet, the largest British squadron maintained abroad is that in China, and Hong Kong is the base for that fleet. It has always been laid down that Hong Kong is not to be dependent on the fleet for defence; that the base in fact, is not to be a clog on the fleet. The defenceless condition of the south side of the island, however, is reported in a recent letter from the Hong Kong branch of the Navy League. Attack in the absence of the fleet seems practicable in various ways. After a large increase to the garrison, a guard ship that was a war vessel, not a receiving hulk, would be, it is stated, the next best addition for the safety of the base of the fleet. The ship might be available; but could the seamen be spared? It is pointed out that raiders need not be in possession of the colony for more than twelve hours to criple the fleet; in that time the docks could be destroyed, the coal burnt, and the magazines exploded. Wei-hai-wei, the secondary base is at present merely an undefended coal depot destitute of docks or repairing shops, a source of weakness, as a fraction of the fleet has to be detailed for its defence. In a former letter the Hong Kong branch of the League have urged the necessity for a small well-equipped force of from 4,000 to 5,000 men being always held in readiness in the colony for embarkation to any port in China. The transport would readily be obtained locally. A small force of infantry with the proper contingent of cavalry and artillery held in readiness in Hong Kong would it is thought, have a most material effect in preventing riots without moving a soldier.]

THE CHINESE TROOPS IN AND AROUND PEKING.

CHINESE TROOPS MARCHING ON TIENTSIN.

Twenty thousand Chinese troops are inside and twenty thousand outside Peking and three thousand are marching on Tientsin, the communication with which is insecure.

THE EXPECTED ADVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

A despatch from Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, 30th ultimo, says that he does not know what has been arranged at Tientsin for the command of the expedition, but it is not yet thought possible to attempt a further advance.

[A German military instructor who has acquired great experience of Chinese military matters during many years' residence in the country, estimates the official Chinese army at rather over a millon men. Half of these, he says, are show soldiers, only employed for state and other functions, and barely 15,000 are armed and trained in European fashion. The allied forces already arrived do not exceed three thousand.]

GERMANY PREPARING A NAVAL DIVISION.

The German Emperor has ordered a Naval Division to prepare to proceed to China.

DEPARTURE OF GERMAN MARINES FOR CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The German Transports conveying 2,300 Marines sailed yesterday for China.

The Emperor William witnessed their departure which was made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration.

ABNORMAL HEAT IN CALCUTTA.

TRANSPORT WORK IMPEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The abnormal heat in Calcutta is interfering with the preparation of transports for China. Workmen refuse to work, and consequently in many cases vessels will not be ready to sail on the dates fixed.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It is notified that postal articles will be forwarded by the Indian Post Office to members of the China force in the field under the usual conditions.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY FOR CHINA.

It is understood that the despatch of a Brigade of Cavalry, with a Battery of Horse Artillery from India to China, in addition to the troops already ordered, is dependent on the reports expected shortly from the Military authorities upon the spot.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The 3rd Madras Infantry has been allowed to join the transport Ballarat sailing from Bombay on 18th instant.

ACTIVITY AT THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Arrangements are in progress at the Prince's Dock in preparation for the despatch of transports from Bombay to China. The Ballaarat and Virawa which had been berthed in the Victoria Dock have been wharfed into the Prince's Dock and the former vessel has been moored at the Jetty and the Virawa occupies H berth. Arrangements have been made to give protection from bad weather to officer's chargers intended to be carried by the Ballaarat and a quantity of stone ballast has been placed on board. The fitting up of the transport Duke of Portland is being carried out at the west wharf. Yesterday morning about a hundred tons of pressed hay arrived by rail and its storage in the H Shed was carried out during the day. The sorting and examination of the stores for the use of the troops is being carried out in the Jetty Shed. They include ghee, tea and rice. As previously stated the first Regiment to be despatched will be the 3rd Madras Infantry, which will leave in the Ballaarat on Sunday.

It is notified for information that the Transports Virawa and Duke of Portland will sail from the Prince's Dock, Jetty Shed, on the 7th July, 1900, for China via Karchi with the following troops, etc:—No. 63 Native Field Hospitals 2 Sections for each ship, for China, from Poona, will be railed by special train arriving at the Prince's Dock at about 5 a.m., (local time) on the 7th instant. The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, half battalion in each ship, moving in course of relief to Quetta from Poona, will be railed by two special trains arriving at the Prince's Dock, at about 6 and 7 a. m. (local time) on the 7th instant. At Karachi the 26th and 30th Bombay Infantry from Quetta for China will be embarked on transports probably on the 11th instant; the 26th Bombay Infantry on the Virawa and the 30th Bombay Infantry on the Duke of Portland. All stores, rations, &c., for the units for China to be shipped by Departments concerned at Bombay, great care to be taken that the stores, etc., are not mixed with the baggage of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry for Quetta. Any details at Bombay for embarkation in these transports to be at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 7 a.m., on the 7th July, 1900, for embarkation.

The following telegram issued by the Adjutant-General to the Lieutenant-General of Commands in connection with despatch of expedition to China. Begins—Following plague precautions are to be adopted—All troops and followers arriving at ports of embarkation must be railed direct to the docks and where this is not possible must be marched direct from the station to the docks and embarked, none are to be encamped at ports of embarkation, but if necessary may be detained at suitable rest camps outside ports of embarkation. All newly entertained followers must be thoroughly disinfected with clothes and bedding. All natives belonging to Cooly Corps must be thoroughly disinfected with clothes and bedding at places of concentration and railed thence to ports of embarkation as in case of troops.—Ends. Please communicate to Port Health Officer for guidance.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

In the House of Commons, the day before the mail left, Mr. J. Walton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Whether her Majesty's Government would endeavour, in concert with other Powers, to arrange for the deposition of the Dowager Empress and the restoration of Kwang-su as Emperor of China; whether her Majesty's Government had provided for the protection of the Tientsin-Peking and Tientsin-Shan-hai-Kwan Railways, by stationing armed guards along the railway tracks; whether her Majesty's Government would without further delay place an adequate number of suitable gun-boats on the Yangtse and West Rivers for the protection of British trade; and whether her Majesty's Government were taking all necessary steps to prevent the punishment of Chinese in consequence of having rendered assistance to British concessionaires.

Mr. Brodrick's reply was as follows:—

In view of the diversity and number of the hon. gentleman's questions, I think the House would desire that I should make a short general statement, though I cannot gratify his curiosity by making any statement of the policy of her Majesty's Government as to the deposition of the Dowager Empress. Generally speaking, recent events in Peking have been as follows:—Her Majesty's Minister at Peking has been in constant communication with the Chinese Government since the attack made by Boxers on peaceable converts, and the destruction of three villages about ninety miles from Peking on May 12. On May 18 Sir C. Macdonald reminded the Yamen of his unceasing warnings, during the last six months of the danger of not taking adequate measures to suppress the Boxers. An Imperial decree was subsequently issued. On May 20 a meeting of the Corps Diplomatique was held, and a resolution unanimously adopted calling on the Yamen to take more stringent measures. It was not then considered necessary to bring guards to Peking, but the British Marine Guards at Tientsin, which had been under orders to leave, was detained there. Two British ships were sent to Taku. No specific measures having been taken by the Yamen, on May 26 the Corps Diplomatique met again, and it was decided, failing a satisfactory reply from the Yamen, to send for guards. This course was adopted on May 28, and a British detachment of seventy-eight men with a machine gun was at once sent to Peking, and 104 men to Tientsin. Four more British ships were brought to Taku from Wei-hai-wei. News was then received of Mr. Robinson's murder and the capture of Mr. Norman, who was subsequently murdered.

H. M. GOVERNMENT AND THE YAMEN.

The British Minister continued till June 5 to urgently press upon the Yamen the necessity of taking instant and effective steps to punish the murderers of Mr. Robinson, to secure the release of Mr. Norman, and to restore order, and informed them that her Majesty's Government would hold the Chinese Government responsible for the criminal apathy which had brought about this disgraceful state of affairs. (Cheers.) These remonstrances having no effect, and the situation, both in Peking and in the neighbourhood, becoming more threatening, her Majesty's Government on June 6 telegraphed instructions to her Majesty's Minister and to Admiral Seymour to take, in connection with other Powers, any step which in their discretion, which was left unfettered—(cheers)—they might think advisable for the protection of the foreign Legation at Peking or of British subjects there or at Tientsin or in the neighbourhood.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Her Majesty's Minister, after conference with the Russian representative at Peking, was empowered to support any Chinese authority capable of maintaining law and order, or any measure to this end the Russian Minister being similarly authorised. The General Officer Commanding Hong Kong and the Straits Settlement was ordered, in the event of the Admiral requiring troops for service at Peking, to send whatever troops could be spared from his command, and was informed that they would be replaced. In consequence of further depredations by the Boxers, Admiral Seymour called up three more ships, and on the 9th inst., after consultation with the foreign commanders, decided to land a force and march on Peking. On the 10th inst. he marched with 1,078 men, of whom 650 were British.

A FORCE OF 2,300.

By subsequent reinforcements the force has been raised to 2,300, containing detachments from the ships of the seven Powers represented, about 900 of them being British. The Admiral had advanced thirty miles on the 11th inst., on which date he encountered the Boxers, and killed thirty-five of them. The railway being much broken up, only three miles were made during the succeeding twenty-four hours, but there was no further engagement. Nine hundred and fifty-two troops are being embarked from Hong Kong, and the Terrible will leave Hong Kong for Taku. The Russians are landing an additional force of 1,700 men. Sir Claude Macdonald reports on June 11 that disorders are occurring in Peking, and the British summer Legation in the hills, which was in the custody of the Chinese Government, had been destroyed by fire. Nine British ships, and, it is believed, twenty-five, foreign ships, are now at Taku.

COMPLETE ACCORD BETWEEN THE POWERS.

Complete accord prevails between the Powers as to the action taken by the Admiral. (Cheers.) As regards the question put by the hon. gentleman as to ships upon the Yangtse, arrangements have been made to supplement the force on the Yangtse so as to secure life and property.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Mr. J. Maclean, said that he had not the least intention of conveying the idea that there was any closer agreement with Russia than with the other Powers.

MOUNT ABU SANITARIUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Major Cox, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, has assumed command at Mount Abu Sanitarium.

THE MONSOON.

INCREASED ANXIETY.

Anxiety here is growing, owing to continued holding off of the rains in Upper India. Should a failure again occur, it is difficult to see how the Government of India will get through the season without heavy borrowing.

TRANSFRONTIER AFFAIRS.

INTERTRIBAL DISTURBANCE.

The last news from Cabul reports everything going on as usual in Afghanistan.

The North-Western frontier also is quiet. The only disturbance of any kind reported is a small local outbreak, which occurred about ten days ago in the south-east of the Khan of Khelat's territory.

The Political Agent has started with an escort to enquire into it, but it appears to be of altogether petty nature.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

POONA, JULY 3.

The case of the ex-Daffadar Dwarka Prasad was again heard to-day before Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge. The complainant continued narrating the manner he was tortured, how he escaped and went to General Burnett and complained of the injuries received, and the treatment in hospital.

General Burnett, examined, spoke to the facts already reported. He said he made no magisterial inquiry nor a detailed examination of the condition of the complainant which would have been done if the case had been concerning a soldier. Complainant staggered into the office unannounced.

Dr. Sabnis, in his cross-examination by Mr. Sealy, was directed to the fact that complainant could not have been suspended for an hour-and-a-half without sustaining serious injuries amounting to dislocation of shoulder. Complainant had not revealed certain injuries which were suspicious, one of them being plucking his hair, which was an impossibility except injury to the scalp.

After a few other witnesses were examined, the case was adjourned.

FEAST TO FAMINE-STRICKEN PERSONS.

This afternoon more than 8,000 famine-stricken persons were fed in honor of the British success in South Africa. The place round Reay Market was simply packed up. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote graced the occasion. Some hundreds of school-children who were present sang "God save the Queen" in Mahrathi, when his Excellency arrived. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at what he had seen.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON, JULY 3.

General Hunter has crossed the Vaal River and is nearing Frankfort which is the Boer supply depot.

General Macdonald's Brigade from Heilbron will join him.

There is a great scarcity of provisions among the civilians at Pretoria and elsewhere.

Lord Roberts has expelled all foreigners who became Burghers during the war.

According to a telegram received yesterday General Sir Henry Colville had been ordered home from South Africa. No explanation was forthcoming as to the reason. The last that was heard from General Colville was a wire, a month ago, reporting arrival of a Highland Brigade at Heilbron on May 29, when he states that he was opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg. Eight rank-and-file were killed, and four officers and 32 rank-and-file wounded. He said that Lane's Battery Field Artillery did excellent work, that Grant's naval guns were most valuable, and that the troops behaved in a most soldierly manner throughout a trying march.

THE LATE DWARKA SWAMIJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA, JULY 3.

The sad news of the death at Bombay of his Holiness Raj Rajeshwar Jagatguru Shri Shankaracharya Swamijee of Sardapeeth, Dwarka, yesterday spread universal grief. Shops were closed yesterday and to-day. People including the local officers went to the sacred *Gomati* in numbers for ablution. A gathering was subsequently held and expressions of genuine mourning and admiration of the countless qualities of the revered crest jewel not only of Dwarka but the whole of the Hindu section of India. The gathering dispersed with a wish and hope that an able Swami will soon succeed the deceased, and that the local Vahiwatdar Ranganath Shamboonath will take prompt measures to see that it is done. A vote of thanks to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna for his kind interest in the benevolent affair and a request for his further interest and action was expressed.

STRIKE AT THE GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORY.

OPERATIVES RESUME WORK.

The operatives of the Gun-Carriage Factory at Colaba, who had gone on strike, resumed work yesterday morning, in consequence of their terms having been accepted by the Superintendent.

Out of the men who struck work, about 250 belonged to the Mechanics' Department, 75 to the Blacksmiths', 50 to the Foundry and 20 to the Carpenters' Department. The deputies selected by them consisted of two Christians, six Parsees, four blacksmiths and one carpenter. The interview between them and Captain Young, the Superintendent, took place in the ticket office on Monday afternoon. Addressing the blacksmiths, the Superintendent inquired the cause of their going on strike. The deputies replied that it was the reduction of rates that compelled them to strike. When they applied to the Superintendent on Saturday, he did not dispose of their complaint, but referred them to their foreman, who said that the order was to work at the reduced rates or to leave work. The Superintendent assured them that the old rates would continue in force. He then asked why the mechanics had joined in the movement. The deputies replied that they were afraid lest they would be dealt with next. Moreover the mechanics had worked last month at a loss to themselves, and cited instances. The Superintendent said that whenever they had any complaint to make they should first go to the foreman and then come to him, and he would see that the proper thing was done. Then the periodical increase in the rates allowed was discussed. The deputies complained that this had been reduced. The Superintendent said that the reduction did not apply to them, but only to such lower grade of workmen as coolies. The railway concession of leaving work ten minutes before time, was then debated. After some discussion, this was also conceded by the Superintendent. This concession, it would be remembered, was granted by Colonel Walker to the workmen in order to enable them to catch the 4-30 p. m. train. The Superintendent then inquired whether the men would return to work on the following day to which the deputies replied in the affirmative. The men resumed work yesterday morning when they were inspected by the Superintendent.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY: GYMKHANA COLOURS VS. WHITE.

The Gymkhana Rugby Football team opened the season on Monday evening with a match between teams styled "Colours" and "White". Shortly after the start Vines had a drop at goal for the Whites but failed to score. A few seconds later however, the same player dropped a pretty goal. This livened up the Colours and Tucker putting in a five dribble enabled Thornton to score a try. Arnott improved by kicking a goal. Thereafter Reid added a try for the Whites after a clever run and Moore converted. At half-time the Whites led by nine points to five. In the second half Cadell soon scored for the Whites, Vines failing at goal. Play was transferred to the other end and Hebblethwaite sprinting finely passed to Arnott who scored a good try, which was well converted. Another attack by the same couple resulted in another goal and the game ended:—

Colours .... 3 G. (15 pts.).
Whites .... 2 G. 1 T. (12 pts.).

GYMKHANA AT SECUNDERABAD.

The inaugural Gymkhana of the season was held in fine weather on Friday evening, but the attendance at the pavilion was small. The little gathering, which included General Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., enjoyed itself, however, though the great event of the afternoon—the Ladies' Barber Stakes—had to be adandoned for want of competitors. A missing work competition was substituted, and this brought a host of cheery cavaliers to the front. Mr. Oaks, nominated by Mrs. F. C. Crawford, took the prize. The "Tent-pegging Challenge Cup," valued Rs. 100, the cup to be the property of any member of the Gymkhana winning it at three successive Gymkhanas, was taken by Mr. Nutt, Major Hay, 11th Madras Infantry, being second. Mr. Anthony. A. V. D., and Mr. Price, nominated by Mrs. Maxwell, won the Stockriders' Plate of Rs. 20. It was a competition for ladies with two gentlemen assistants, all mounted on ponies or horses, to round up a goat into a pen from a spot about 200 yards off. Mrs. Lawrie and Miss Wright also competed. The Postilion Race was a gift for Mr. Harvey, whose rivals were Mr. Oaks, Captain Saunders, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Holmes. The Gymkhana concluded with the Unsaddling Stakes, which Mr. Holmes won, and then all dispersed thoroughly satisfied that Captain Jollie had done his best to arrange a pleasant afternoon.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JULY 2.

The s. s. Oriental which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles, on the 2nd instant.

HONGKONG, JULY 2

The s. s. Mazagon left here this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Hongkong, to-day the 3rd instant.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

The Deccan Sabha of Poona presented a welcome address to his Excellency Lord Northcote this morning, at the Council Hall. The Sabha was headed by Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, and nearly twenty-five members were present. His Excellency received them in the Darbar Hall, where they were introduced. Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia read the address.

His Excellency Lord Northcote said:—

I have much pleasure in thanking the members of the Deccan Sabha for their cordial welcome to Lady Northcote and myself, and for the kindly feeling they express towards the name I have the honour to bear. It is, I trust, only an excess of modesty that leads you, gentlemen, to describe the native population of the country as a fallen people. Most certainly neither my father nor I ever desired to be regarded by the Natives of India in any other light than that of fellow-workers with them in the service of a Sovereign whose rule is as loyally accepted by her Indian as by her British subjects, and I have already expressed my sincere hope that I may secure the active assistance of many native gentlemen in my efforts to discharge my duties to the Queen-Empress. As regards the specific subjects referred to in your address I share the hope it expresses that the result of the labours of the Dharwar Plague Committee may be to furnish the community with important information on the question of the value of inoculation as a remedy against plague. With respect to the paragraph dealing with the District Municipalities Bill, I have nothing to add, on the present occasion, to what I said to the Poona Municipality. The Select Committee on the Bill has not yet completed its labour of revision; but I think you will find that on many important points Government have not objections to the Bill in a liberal spirit. With reference to the Khoti Bill I have not yet had leisure to study closely the details of what you truly term a thorny and complicated question, and I can only give you a general assurance that Government are most anxious to act justly in the matter as between the occupancy tenant and the khot; though I must remind you that the difference of opinion between those classes as to what justice is, is so sharp that it renders our task a very difficult one. I now come to the question of overwhelming importance—namely, that of how we are dealing, and how we should deal with, the terrible famine which is devastating this land, and I will endeavour to make a somewhat full statement on the matter. It was pointed out by the Famine Commission of 1880 that in order to avoid the risk of indiscriminate and demoralizing profusion in the relief of famine safe-guards were necessary, and in the case of the able-bodied the chief test which was recommended and which indeed it has always been found necessary to apply in the demand of labour commensurate with the labourer's powers in return for a wage sufficient for the purpose of maintenance. The same Commission recognised that the practical application of the test required the opening of public works under the direction of officers of the Public Works Department. The Famine Commission of 1898 also held that as a general rule such works should form the back-bone of the relief operations, but at the same time showed in what circumstances resort could usefully be had to village works, the latter being ordinarily reserved till the advent of the hot weather for utilization in case of outbreak of epidemic disease, but being opened at any time for the employment of members of the aboriginal tribes or other classes who will not go to the ordinary works. These are the principles which the Bombay Government have carried out as far as practicable. Small works including such forest operations as are suitable have been carried on for the benefit of hill tribes on the Sehyadri range, Bhils in the Panch Mahals, and certain Talukdars in Viramgam, and there are 65 now open in Gujerat for the employment of people who have fled from the larger works on account of cholera. There are also some such works being carried on in the Nasik plain country and several are ready to be opened in Sholapur. But it has seldom been found possible to obtain more adequate supervision for such works than that of the patel, with occasional assistance for the village accountant, such check as the dole committees are willing to exercise and general control of superior officers. All these officials have at the same time other exacting duties to perform. There are some patels competent to exercise supervision in a fairly efficient manner, but many are not, and the test which the Famine Commission of 1880 considered essential can in existing circumstances be applied on any village works only in a very imperfect manner. If an attempt were made to employ all applicants on such works, the test would in most cases not be applied at all. No effective check on the expenditure would be possible. There has been no curtailment of cost merely for the sake of economy but for the prevention of the general demoralization and fraud, which would be the inevitable result of the nominal employment of all applicants without real exaction of task or check on expenditure, the prevention of which Government regards as only second in importance to the saving of life. While therefore Government recognise advantages in the employment of certain classes of people in the villages and in particular are anxious that cultivators should have work near their homes on the approach of the rains, They do not consider it justifiable to open village works without reasonably adequate supervision except to the extent to which such a course is necessary to prevent otherwise unavoidable mortality. To such an extent village works have been or will be opened and in the severely-affected districts other works are now so numerous that no body need go very far from home for employment. Indeed in Gujarat even the works under the management of the P. W. Department with few exceptions consist of the clearance and deepening of village tanks, other suitable works not being available but concentration on a limited number is essential, because the establishment could not otherwise exercise effective supervision. There have been at times over a million of people employed on relief works in this presidency in the current year. The utmost difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient establishment to cope with such numbers even when concentrated on comparatively large works If an attempt had been made to employ all applicants in or near their villages, the great bulk of population would have demanded assistance on these terms, control or discipline would have been impossible and even persons hitherto thrifty and self-reliant might very probably have been induced to become paupers. The necessity of giving relief in so widespread and intense a famine, as this is mainly by employment on large works must be obvious to all who have any regard to what is practicable. Measures for assisting cultivators to resume their occupation and for helping larger occupants to employ labourers are being adopted on a larger scale than has ever before been contemplated. Already about 56 lakhs have been alloted for assistance in the purchase of cattle and seed and for subsistence while agricultural operations are proceeding, and application has been made for additional assignments. These advances are made free of interest; no recovery will be made for twelve months after they are given out and in cases in which recovery cannot be made without hardship remissions will be granted. It is hoped that by these means all the substantial occupants will have been thrown into difficulties by the loss of crops and cattle will be aided to resume rapidly their normal condition. Many of the poorer cultivators are being assisted from charitable funds, the total amount of which is rapidly increasing. The dependants of cultivators who have the means of maintaining only themselves while cultivating will receive gratuitous relief, and such relief will also be given to such cultivators as cannot otherwise obtain means of subsistence while engaged on agricultural operations. It is believed that by these means almost all who are in need of relief will be provided for in their villages during the cultivating season. As regards relaxation of the land revenue demand Government have publicly announced the principles which they desire to be applied, and to the best of their knowledge and belief action has been taken accordingly. Government have repeatedly enjoined and I gladly take this opportunity to once more reiterate their orders that nobody of whose ability to pay without borrowing there is any real doubt should be pressed to pay his assessment in the current year. To others notices are issued, but it is open to them to satisfy the Assistant or Deputy Collector that they have not the means to meet their dues, and if this succeed distraint will not be issued against them. Ordinarily in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1880, the grant of remissions is deferred until the nature of subsequent seasons is known, as in the event of these being good and of prosperity being rapidly restored the greater part of the outstandings may be collected without hardship. But the same principle is applied in the case of remissions of the revenue of a famine year as in the case of suspension of its collection; they are granted when the dues cannot be collected without forcing those who owe them to borrow. and Government recognize that the magnitude of the present calamity, particularly in the Deccan, which has suffered from a rapid succession of disasters, is such that considerable remissions will be needed, and authority has been given to grant them at once in cases in which there is no prospect of the arrears being recovered within a reasonable time in accordance with the principle above stated. But there is no justification for excusing from their liabilities to the State people who are perfectly well able to meet them. There is evidence that many such people are urging every effort to evade their obligations. There have been reported combinations (these combinations amount to conspiracy under the English law, but in this country they do not constitute offences, but can be dealt with only under the Revenue law) of people known to be wealthy to withhold the revenue, and valuable property, including crops, which in this year are of abnormal value, has been removed and concealed to avoid attachment, while people who paid their assessment have been threatened with excommunication In Ahmedabad where nearly 10 ten per cent. of the cultivable area has been irrigated in the current year only 19·6 of the revenue has yet been paid and in Broach only 14·5 per cent. while in poorer districts which have suffered not less severely a large proportion in some almost as much as was expected, has been collected with little or no pressure. It is of course impossible for Government to yield to illegal combinations and organised opposition, and people who are subjected to coerce processes have only themselves to blame. As already stated, the District Officers have explicit instructions to issue no distraint against occupants of whose ability to pay without borrowing they have reason to doubt. It only remains for me to thank you, once more, for your welcome, and to assure you of the deep sympathy and interest with which Lady Northcote and I view every effort to render happier the lot of those whom we are most anxious to serve to the best of our power—our acquaintance has been formed under painful circumstances. I trust a Higher Power will in His mercy abate them and that those who have sown in tears may reap in joy.

The Sabha then dispersed.

DR. J. GERSON DA CUNHA.

We greatly regret to record the death of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, a well-known medical practitioner of Bombay, which took place yesterday morning, at his residence, "Olive Lodge," at Waudby Road, Esplanade, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, after a short illness of two days. He leaves behind his wife, two daughters, and a son, who is at present studying for the medical profession at Queen's College, Manchester. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. da Cunha and the family, who are now touring on the Continent. The deceased gentleman, who accompanied them on the tour, returned to Bombay a few days ago to attend to his medical duties. The eldest of the two daughters is a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, while the other is a Graduate of the Bombay University.

Dr. da Cunha was born on the 2nd of February, 1844, at Arpora, in the county of Bardez, Goa. His father was a Military Officer and finally Commandant of Forces at Baga, Bardez. According to the "Medical Reporter," the deceased, until he arrived at the age of 16, continued studying Portuguese, French, Latin and Philosophy at Goa, after which we find him in Bombay, in 1860, where he began the study of English and Natural Science. After completing the usual preliminary course he began the study of Medicine, and after a short while proceeded to London where he continued his studies, attending St. Mary's Medical School and Hospital, and in due course passed successfully the M. R. C. S. of England and the L. R. C. P. of Edinburgh. He practised for a short time in London, after which he returned to Bombay, in December, 1867, where he earned a reputation not only as a skilful and successful practitioner but a scientist of no mean order. The Bombay Medical Association was about this time established which Dr. da Cunha joined, and before which he read valuable papers on "Menstruation," "Pregnancy" and "Milk." He was not long in Bombay when his practice became very extensive but he still devoted his spare time to the study of Languages, Literatur and Oriental Antiquities. In January, 1872, Dr. da Cunha married Sra. D. Anna Ritha da Gama, daughter of Dr. da Gama, Surgeon-Major, Portuguese-India, Knight of the Order of N. Sra. da Conceicao.

The deceased gentleman devoted much of his spare time to Literature and Antiquities, and by careful collection, according to the journal above referred to, he got together a rich and rare number of coins and medallions, amounting to over 15,000 varieties consisting of gold, silver and other metals, a portion of which he exhibited at the Oriental Exposition of Florence held in 1878, which he attended. Besides this exhibit he also read a paper "On the Vicissitudes of the Aryan Civilisation of India," which carried a prize of 500 liras, to which he added 500 more and founded at the Royal Academy of Science at Rome, to be awarded to the author of the best Essay on "The Relations, Ancient and Modern, between Italy and India." The exhibit of rare coins which he took with him he presented to the Royal Library of Berlin. Besides devoting a good deal of his time to art and antiquities the deceased wrote much, and medical and general literature has been enriched by his writings. He wrote on "Dengue; its history, symptoms and treatment, with observations on the epidemic which prevailed in Bombay during 1871-72." The deceased also wrote "A Memoir on the History of the Tooth-relic of Ceylon, with a Preliminary Essay on the Life and System of Guatama Buddha." This work was translated into French by M. de Mellone, and was very favourably noticed in the "Journal Asiatique." Also "An Historical and Archæological Sketch of the Island of Angediva," "Notes on the History of Chaul and Bassam," "Mythological, Historical and Geographical Account of Western India" in Sanskrit; "The English and their Monuments at Goa." The deceased also wrote "Contributions to the Study of Indo-Portuguese," "Numismatics with Fasiculi"; "The Konkani Language and Literature," which was published at Government expense; "Savitry," translated from the Italian of Count Angelo de Gubernatio; besides many articles and reviews in the "Lancet;" the "Practitioner"; "Journal de Pharmacia"; "Revue Internationale" of Florence; "Indian Antiquary"; "Journal da Real Sceiedade Asiatica of Bombay and Bengal." To the new edition of the "Literary Society of Bombay he contributed "Historical Notes on the Island of Elephanta" and for his writings in the "Bombay Gazetteer" he received the thanks of the Bombay Government. He also wrote several popular pamphlets to spread the knowledge of Natural Science and Sanitation among the people, and from time to time read interesting and important papers before the Bombay Medical Association. One of these papers referred to the late Professor Philip Paccini, of Florence, whose labours with Professor Koch in the discovery of the cholera bacillus, and on the use and abuse of opium, are so well known. His paper on Chloral Hydrate in labour was published in 1870 in the "Lancet," and was considered to be a valuable addition to medical science. The deceased was a master of several of the modern languages of India. Besides English, he spoke French, German and Italian, and was also conversant with four ancient languages including Latin and Sanskrit. His labours had been well rewarded and recognised by Government and by the various Societies and Associations with which his writings and work brought him in contact. He was Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Knight of the Order of St. Gregorio Magno; Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy; Member, and Vice President, Managing Committee, Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay; Corresponding Member, Royal Academy of Lisbon; Member, Institute of Coimbra; Member, Italian Society of Anthropology and Ethnology; Member, Association of Writers and Portuguese Journals; Member, Geographical and Commercial Society of Oporto; Member, Oriental Academy of Florence; Member, Academy of Science Literature and Arts of Lyons; Member, Academy of Arcades of Rome; Member, Adriatic Society of Natural Sciences of Trieste; Member, Imperial and Royal Society of Zoology and Botany of Vienna; Member, Geographical Society of Italy; General Delegate of the Academic Society for Indo-Chinese of France; Fellow of the University of Bombay; and Permanent Member for the Bombay Presidency of the International Congress of Ornithology. Besides being present and contributing to the Exhibition at Florence, Dr. da Cunha also attended the Universal Exposition held in Paris in 1867, and again in 1878. When he visited Florence he was the guest of the celebrated tragic Knight Ernesto Rossi; had a private audience with his Holiness Pope Leo XIII.; and was invited to a public entertainment in the Royal palace by his Royal Highness King Humberto and her Majesty Queen Margeritta.

The deceased's funeral takes place this morning.

The net profits of the Alliance Bank of Simla, for the year which ended June 30th, amount to Rs. 2,57,034-1-10. The Directors propose to divide this sum as follows:—To dividend, at 12 per cent., Rs. 1,20,000; to the reserve fund, one lakh (raising it to 12 1-2 lakhs); to the provident fund, Rs. 20,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 17,034 to be carried forward. The Bank gave Rs. 5,000 during the year to the Famine Fund, thereby reducing the profits by that sum. The result of the year's working is a good one, and the declaration of the figures has been as usual made quite up to time.

THE FAMINE.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote have forwarded to Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Fund, the following further donations to the Fund received in response to the appeal made by them to friends in England.

(1)	From certain former constituents	Rs. 289-13-6.
(2)	,, Mrs. Baxendale	£ 5
(3)	,, Countess of Jersey	£20
(4)	,, Mr. & Mrs. Hamlyn...	£20
		£45 & Rs. 289-13-6

THE AMERICO-INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. M. T. Carroll, Honorary treasurer, sends us the undernoted statement of accounts of the above Fund; and adds that applications for grants should be made by authorised or recognised organizations to Mr. W. T. Fee, U. S. Consul, Bombay., Rev. R. A. Hume, Ahmednagar, Ex. Secy., Mr. T. A. Bailey, Mazagaon, Asst. Secy., or to himself.

Dr.

1900.			Rs.	a.	p.
June 13	To Cost of cheque book	......	1	8	0
13	cheque to	Rev R A Hume......	25,000	0	0
16	Do	Rev E F Frease......	25,000	0	0
20	Do	T A Bailey......	500	0	0
22	Do	Wm T Fee......	200	0	0
23	Do	Mrs E S Hume......	5,000	0	0
July 2	Do	E Higgins Com S Army......	3,000	0	0
	Do	Rev J Taylor	4,000	0	0
	Do	H G Bissell......	3,000	0	0
	Do	A Stohl	4,000	0	0
	Do	B Mitchell......	4,000	0	0
	Do	J Douglas	4,000	0	0
	Do	R Ward	4,000	0	0
	Do	W Park	4,000	0	0
	Do	E F Frease......	4,000	0	0
	Dr J E Scott	......	5,000	0	0
	Miss B Nugent	......	5,000	0	0
	E H Hodge	......	1,000	0	0
	Misses J Bissel and L Grieve	......	2,000	0	0
	Mrs M E Bissell	......	2,000	0	0
	T M Hudson	......	1,000	0	0
		Balance in hand......	77,597	7	6
		Total......	1,83,298	15	6

Cr.

1900.			Rs.	a.	p.
June 13	By Remittance from America	......	74,850	12	9
18	Do	do	2,125	13	6
22	Do	do	44,912	4	6
25	Do	do	29,941	8	3
July 2	Do	do	31,468	8	6
		Total......	1,18,298	15	6

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 23rd June 1900 there was rain in the British districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak and in the Konkan and parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, and Rewa Kantha. The fall was heavy in parts of Belgaum, Kanara and Ratnagiri and good or moderate in five talukas of Khandesh, four of Bijapur and Ratnagiri, three of Sholapur and Satara, two of Ahmednagar and Belgaum, one of Poona, Nasik and Kolaba, and parts of Dharwar, Thana, Kanara, Akalkot, Kolhapur, Miraj (Junior), Sangli and Ramdurg elsewhere it was insignificant. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress except in Gujarat and parts of Khandesh and Nasik, where rain was anxiously awaited at the end of the week under report. Since that time good rain has been reported from a few talukas of Khandesh and the southernmost taluka of Surat. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under report.
Workers......	9,31,044	9,14,423
Dependants	2,17,434	2,12,816
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	2,29,180	2,45,440

While the numbers on works have increased in the Gujarat districts except Broach, where they are almost stationary, those in the Deccan districts, except Sholapur, have considerably decreased owing to the commencement of agricultural operations. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased in all districts except the Panch Mahals. A large decrease of 5,673 is shown in that district, but the returns are probably defective and inquiry is being made on the point. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Kaira.—Deepening the Van Tank.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-collection for the Anaghat Road. Metal-collection on the Shendi-Vambori Road.

Nasik.—Wani-Pimpalgaon Road.

Besides these large works four small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, two in Kaira, three in Broach, and two in Khandesh. Two road works have been included in the famine programme for Sholapur.

Two additional poor-houses have been opened, one in the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District and the other at Muddebihal in the Bijapur District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 50,000 for small works under Civil Agency in Sholapur, Rs. 10,000 for improvement of the water-supply in the Gujarat districts, and Rs. 300 for preparing sets of hand-power tillage implements for use in the Deccan districts.

BOMBAY GAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having been quite tired, and having exhausted my patience, by writing so often, for a period of over two years, to the Gas Company about the bad state of the gas, and finding that my complaints to them were attended to only superficially, without resulting in any material improvement in the lighting itself, I was forced reluctantly, to send in a letter, headed "Bombay Street Lighting," and signed M. P. M., to your morning contemporary, which was good enough to make room for it in its issue of the 21st ultimo, with a view that it would wake the Company up from their lethargy to give us more light.

It seems that my letter had not the desired effect on the Gas Company in providing us with more light, and so it has justly forced your correspondent "More Light" to goad them up afresh in your columns on the 29th of last month,

No doubt, the light has been very bad for some time past, and although I have my place of business lighted by gas throughout, I am sorry to say, that I have been forced to use kerosine oil-lamps for the better illumination of the place.

The gas light, on Saturday last, could not have been worse than it was. I noticed, and I am sure, a good many must have done so, too, that the street lamps, all along the road, from Fort to Crawford Markets and further, were burning very dimly. The three-light lamp-post near the Crawford Markets must have reminded a good many elderly people, of "Old Bombay," when cocoa-nut-oil buttees were in use. The light, throughout the town, was so bad that Bombay presented quite a funereal appearance.

How is it, that an uniform quality of gas is not supplied now-a-days as before, and why should the gas give a better light one day, and a worse another?—the same Indian coal being used, as no English coal is shipped to Bombay on account of its high price at home for these three years or so.

It would be good of the Gas Company if they were to meet their customers half-way by reducing their old price of Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet on the principle of "Bad gas, bad price."

I hope this will make the Gas Company exert themselves and find out where the shoe pinches, and set the matter right, as it does not reflect credit on the working of the company. They should try and remove any defect in the manufacturing of the gas by ascertaining if there be anything wrong with the working of the plant itself, and thereby remove the defect, and so oblige "More Light," and also their very old customer

M. P. MUSSIDIA,
Proprietor, Alexandra Hotel.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Panjim, 30th June, says: We have had continuous rain since the evening of the 12th instant, and over 40 inches have been registered; there has, however, been a break during the last few days, which was needed, and cultivators seem happy and look forward to bumper crops this year. The Portuguese Ministry has unexpectedly fallen and the Conservatives have got in.

A very clever and promising young man Mr. Francisco Da Costa, who contributed to the columns of the "Ultramar," and whose humorous writings created a good deal of mirth and sensation in the community, has been carried off at the early age of 41 years by an apoplectic attack.

Senhor Felix Pereira, the new Administrator of Village Communities in the Ilhas (Panjim, &c.) has signalized his entry by recommending the establishment of an agricultural library.

The Governor has changed his mind about giving a grand ball on the anniversary of his birthday next month, as the Panjim palace is in a very unsatisfactory condition and requires renovation. He is, however, going to have a large dinner party at his residence at Cabo, to which all the principal officials and his friends are to be invited.

Much havoc has been caused by the cyclonic disturbance we had here for two consecutive days, 19th and 20th instant, and not only the roofs of several public and private buildings were partially carried off, but large number of weakly-built houses tumbled down together with hundreds of cocoanut and other trees, causing the death of more than half-a-dozen individuals besides injuring many.

The Lyceum at Goa is to be remodelled on the lines of the Lyceum at Lisbon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE FREIGHT MARKETS.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH MANCHESTER.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

THE Melbourne papers have noticed in a very sympathetic spirit the efforts of Mr. M. C. Thomson, as a representative of the Anglo-Australian Merchants' and Shippers' Association—which has its headquarters in Manchester,—to promote direct shipping relations between the Australian colonies generally and Manchester, through the Ship Canal. Mr. Thomson has gone to Australia with the special object of impressing on the minds of exporters there the advantages offered by shipment direct to Manchester in comparison with shipment to London, hitherto the great handling market for Australian produce, and his proposals have apparently been so favourably received that already there is said to be a good prospect of consignments of wool to Manchester, sufficient at least to fill a pioneer vessel, during October next, when the Australian wool season will be at its best. It cannot be denied that, for various reasons, it must be a difficult matter to divert Australian wool from the London to the Manchester market. It must be remembered that the London wool sales are attended by Continental as well as by North of England buyers, and London must continue to be a more convenient market than Manchester for the former class. This fact, in so far as it helps to maintain London as the great central market, must make it proportionately attractive to the North of England buyers also. Thus at the present time the large quantities of wool left over from the London sales undoubtedly imply a relatively cheaper market for the Yorkshire buyers, to say nothing of the advantages of the opportunities for more varied selection which a central world's market as distinct from a merely local market offers. But even the geographical position of London as regards Continental trade is not necessarily decisive, for it must be remembered that Liverpool is a central market for Continental buyers of raw cotton with which Bremen and Hamburg still find it difficult to compete.

The rapid growth of the direct shipments of cotton to Manchester from Egypt and the United States, in spite of the overwhelming importance and even the proximity of the Liverpool cotton market is very suggestive of what may be accomplished in the case of wool. The fact is that in the wool, as in the cotton trade there is a well-defined tendency on the part alike of Continental and British manufacturers to buy increased quantities of raw material, for shipment by the cheapest and most direct routes, in the over-sea markets; and, to begin with, Australian shippers and Yorkshire users may well find advantage in receiving such shipments by way of Manchester if a sufficient volume of traffic can be developed to make the establishment of regular and thoroughly efficient steamship services remunerative. Mr. Thomson has been urging that it is absurd to land wool destined for consumption in the North of England in London—whence it has to be sent a long distance by rail—when there is already a port at Manchester in much greater proximity to the manufacturing centres for which the wool is destined, and more rapid and convenient transport facilities. The argument seems at least sound as regards direct consignments to the mills. Moreover, it is not inconceivable that even Manchester wool sales, though they would probably prove dependent on the London sales and follow them, might for that very reason, taking into account the saving in carriage and charges and even the reaction which not infrequently follows a decline of prices under the pressure of supplies at the London sales, give better results to the consigners and, occasionally, to the buyers as well.

But the case which Mr. Thomson is urging on the attention of Australian producers does not rest exclusively on wool. He has been pointing out that there is a great opening in Manchester for hides, tallow, fruit, and, indeed, all kinds of Australian produce. Shipments of these commodities would even more fully save the railway and other charges incurred when consigned to London than wool, as a large proportion of such shipments would be for strictly local consumption and would not need to be sent further on—to Yorkshire. Still more completely does this consideration apply to the frozen meat trade. Taking the year round, frozen beef and mutton sent from London to Manchester realise in the latter market 1-8d. per lb. more than in London. Mr. Thomson has stated that the prejudice against Australian frozen mutton is rapidly declining in this country as the consumers now know how to treat it, and do not cook it in a half-thawed state, as formerly. Much Australian meat, he has been telling the Melbourne shippers, is now sold as English or as American meat. He has also called special attention to the fact that Manchester is now one of the largest butter markets in the world. Some doubt may be felt as to whether Manchester will ever become a great market for Australian wheat, notwithstanding its possession of one of the largest grain elevators in the world; Australian grain is likely to be more and more wanted on the other side of the equator. As regards tallow, Mr. Thomson has not forgotten to remind the Australians that some of the largest soap-works in the world are situated near Manchester. There are, therefore, exceptional reasons for thinking that Australia might do a very large direct trade in various kinds of produce to Manchester if a vigorous start were made. What is wanted is that adequate return cargo should be provided for the vessels which are actually taking out shipments from Manchester to the colonies, and a combination of Australian producers, to fully load ships for Manchester, is suggested. In addition to such combination to assist the shipowners who have already manifested their willingness to establish regular communications if a reasonable amount of cargo is forthcoming, it is admittedly important that great care should be taken in the selection, preparation, and packing of the shipments, especially as regards frozen meats. Assuming that these hints are not neglected, and admitting the proverbial difficulty of creating new channels of trade in competition with old established channels, there are sufficient special circumstances in regard to Manchester and the very populous district of which it is the centre to justify hopes that a large and steadily increasing measure of success would be speedily attained.

The freight markets are in a most curious condition, and are not free from signs which seem to point to considerable fluctuations in the not very distant future. For the present tonnage is not in plentiful supply in any quarter of the globe, yet in the Eastern market it has been found to be too plentiful for the demand, and from the East homeward freights have fallen to an unremunerative level. The River Plate has also had a material setback, and owners who have tonnage bound out to the Plate at the comparatively low rates of freight that were ruling five or six weeks ago cannot now secure homeward business except at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton less than was current for prompt loading at the time they fixed outwards. The Black Sea and district have remained steady, and so far the reports of the crops have pointed to a large business from this quarter for the autumn, but now a drought is reported, which, if it lasts long, may prove as disastrous to shipments as the past season's drought was. That this will not be the case is of course to be hoped, but at present it is factor which owners can hardly lose sight of considering the prospects for forward business. America for the present is the one market where strength still continues. Timber and deal charterers were this year unable to secure tonnage ahead, because chartering by the Government created a strong demand in other quarters to which owners always give a preference. In consequence the timber markets found themselves bare of tonnage when the period for shipment came round, and as timber charterers have been going from hand to mouth while tonnage has been very scare, freights are well maintained at this time of the year, which, as a rule, is one of general slackness. Owners, seeing freights so good now in America, appear one and all to have made up the mines that they will be stil better for the autumn and they will not fix ahead. The prudence of this policy is doubtful. Rates that charterers would pay now must show very good results to owners, while any advance that even the most sanguine owners can look for cannot be very material. A position where all owners have their tonnage unprovided for is always dangerous, but perhaps owners are trading on the possibility of foreign complications, which might cause the Government to want more transports. Were such to come about, then freights would undoubtedly improve, but to trade on this possibility to the extent of leaving all tonnage unprovided for seems rash. It is always prudent for owners to secure business ahead that shows excellent results, and when we look at the present state of the Indian market, where owners refused good business ahead, prefering to run their tonnage prompt, and when we consider also the present state of the Plate market and the chance that the Government may soon give up the major portion of the tonnage they have employd, and, further, when we remember the large amount of new tonnage that is daily being put into the water, we are more and more convinced that the prudent owner should now fix up business that will show really very good returns. During a period of temporary depression last autumn oweners became very much dejected; then came the boom, brought about by the war in South Africa and although booms are very apt to leave dangerous reactions behind them, owners now seem forgetful that worse times than the present ever existed. Were a reaction in freights to come about this autumn it would certainly be greatly accentuated by owners having all their tonnage unfixed.

In their circular dated June 6 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, report on the American cotton crop position as follows:—"Weather conditions are assuming the position of the dominant factor in controlling the markets, not only for the new crop but also for the remaining supply of the old. Merchants have recognised the gradual recession in trade and have curtailed their purchases of goods on the basis of old crop prices, demanding from manufacturer a basis the equivalent of quotations for the growing crop. In this manner the weather becomes, from now on, the most prominent of all the influences to be considered. Experience has taught the trade that a rainy June in the south-west leaves the plant in a condition unprepared to withstand the summer heat, but that a dry June, following rains in May, enables the plant to approach the critical period of late July and early August in a fair condition. While Liverpool was closed for the Whitsuntide holidays our market improved on the heavy showers in Texas, only to lose the advance when the trade thought conditions had become more settled and a period of dry weather was promised. Supplies, however, are so small in each market that the trade is by no means certain that another attempt at manipulation may not be made, and it is therefore believed that the short interest in the old crop is the smallest for many years. It is recognised that the new crop has been freely sold by the South against the prospective yield for the coming season, and that these sales are mainly held by European spinners, who have been able to secure forward contracts for their output on this basis. We doubt if our American spinners have as yet entered the market excepting on a very moderate scale for forward delivery. The problem for securing new markets for the output of the spindles of this country will soon become an interesting one, as the rapid increase in production during the past ten years is quiet beyond the capacity of the population to absorb. As there seems every likelihood of an increase in the spindles for the coming year, their output will add to this desire to obtain new markets, and we expect to see our spinners and manufacturers become sharp competitors for the cotton goods trade of the world. While the cotton trade is slowly recovering from the shock of the recent failures, it is apparent that the speculative interests which during the season have been so active in the markets have withdrawn, waiting for the new crop to furnish the facts to again attract them to cotton."

GENERAL MAHOMEDAN PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. S. Abdur Rahman has thrown out a suggestion, which is bound to commend itself not only to the community for whose benefit it is intended, but I sincerely trust to the Plague and Municipal Commissioners. The location of the General Mahomedan Plague Hospital at the Northbrook Garden has many serious disadvantages which are most clear and self-evident. Mr. Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha have often pointed out to the Corporation that our city should have more recreation grounds and open spaces than what we already possess. In this respect the Fort has not much to complain of, but the other wards fare very badly. Before the Mahomedan Plague Hospital was established the Northbrook Garden was a great blessing to the poor inhabitants of the neighbouring districts who cannot afford to go either to the Fort or to the Victoria Gardens. At the time the General Mahomedan Plague Hospital was improvised there was a great deal of excitement and things had to be done anyhow, but since our experience and knowledge about such institutions have vastly increased. The sanitary and isolated position which the Marhatta Hospital commands combined with the excellent and hygienic principles on which the wards are built account for the immense success and popularity of the Institution. If the General Mahomedan Plague Hospital were to be transplanted from the Northbrook Garden to the Marhatta Plague Hospital, the garden will be once again opened to the public for recreation purposes, and the plague patients, their relatives and contacts will get a far healthier and superior accommodation. It is now a recognised fact that plague and other epidemic hospitals ought to be located away from the thickly-populated quarters of the city. It is easy to infer from Mr. Abdur Rahman's letter that Mahomedan's who reside in the vicinity of the Northbrook Garden are strongly in favour of the transfer which has been suggested, and to my mind there appears to be no reason why the authorities concerned should object to it. Perhaps hitherto they were deterred from doing so on the ground of cost but now as far as I know that difficulty does not exist. H. H. the Aga Khan has generously promised to contribute Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a large permanent ward at the Marhatta Hospital for the benefit of the Sunni Mahomedans of the city. And if more wards are required for them I feel confident that more subscriptions will be easily forthcoming. Our late philanthropist Mr. Haji Abdul Hussein Shirazi had promised Rs. 10,000 for building works at the Marhatta Hospital for Shia Mahomedans, and I shall not be wrong in assuming that his young and generous son will fulfil that promise of his late lamented father, provided the authorities concerned will accept the offer. The grounds of the Marhatta Hospital are spacious enough to permit of the building of wards to accommodate the patients of the different minor plague hospitals of the city. Many generous citizens have already promised handsome donations towards the building fund. The ground partly belongs to the Bombay City Improvement Trust and partly to the prince of philanthropists Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart. If properly approached I have not the slightest doubt but that the ground would be obtained in perpetuity, an act of kindness which is bound to win for them the undying gratitude of the poor and the suffering.

CIVIS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	3	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	2	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada......	1	1	46
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	0	1	14
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Water Division......	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals......	0	1	14
Total	9	9	161
Total plague deaths to date..	75,611	64,458	
Same date last year......	1	6	80
Small-pox......	1	0	
Cholera	29	15	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 982 as against 1,048 during the previous week. Out of the total number, 49 died from plague, 109 from cholera, and 3 from small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 86, 89 and 7 respectively. The total mortality for the corresponding week of the last year was 517, while that of plague recorded was 43.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE AT POONA.

THE case in which Chief Constable Dilawar Khan, Head Constables Peter Leo, Wamanrao Phalsikar and Mahomed Khan, and Constable Shaik Ismail are charged with causing grievous hurt to ex-dufedar Dwarka Parsad on the 12th April last in order to extort a confession, commenced before the Hon. Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge and four assessors at the Sungam Court yesterday.

Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr Hugh Sealy from Bombay being retained for the defence.

The following gentlemen acted as assessors: Mr. Bezanji Sorabji Chinai, Mr. Chimanlal Harderam Thakar, Mr. Ganesh Narayen Khare, and Mr Kawasji Bomanji Govipuria.

The case appears to have excited a good deal of attention among natives as the court was well filled.

COMPLAINANT IN THE BOX.

Dwarka Prasad, the complainant in the case, repeated his former statement about the search made in his house on the 10th April, his conveyance to the Bolai police chowkey where he was kept in custody till the night of the 11th April and the subsequent ill-treatment he received during the night in question. All five accused, he said, ware present on the open space in front of the Bolai chowkey at the time this occurred, as well as Constable O'Gorman, Jamadar Dinshaw, and four Pardeshis named Jahm, Khusal, Mahadu Ahir, a ramoosi of the Bhattia whose house was robbed, and complainant's brother Mahadin. Complainant recapitulated the story of his illtreatment in the verandah of O'Gorman's house during which he said the four accused Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, European Constable O'Gorman, Jamadar Dinshaw and Constable Meah were present, No. 3 (Wamanrao) not being seen by him while he was suspended. No. 3, however, he said came when he had recovered consciousness. All five accused, and the others named, then took him into O'Gorman's room and seated him against the wall. The ill-treatment while he was seated against the wall was next detailed, accused No. 3 joining in with the rest. The ill-treatment continued, he said, till 8 o'clock in the morning, accused No. 1 leaving about half an hour previously. After detailing the manner of his escape, complainant said he made his way slowly to the Station Staff Office where he lay down in the verandah for nearly half an hour, after which he went into General Burnett's house by the back door and related the story of his ill-treatment.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy witness admitted he had long been kept under surveillance by the police. No suspicious persons however came to his house to see him. He knew a man named Ram Singh, but he could not say if he was a suspicious character. Complainant said he had twice been charged before a Magistrate, on one occasion of which he had been convicted of receiving stolen property. Ram Singh had then been a co-accused with him. He (complainant) had been acquitted on appeal. The pistol and cloth found in his room on the 10th, he said, had been placed there by the police and the case trumped up by them. He could not say that the punch were also in the plot. He had been convicted and fined Rs. 25 by Mr Carvalho for this illegal possession of the pistol, but was acquitted about the cloth. Complainant persisting in his statement that he had eaten nothing from the 10th evening to the 12th when he was in the hospital, Mr. Sealy confronted him with his statement to Mr. Carvalho in which he admitted having received gram and parched grain on the night of the 11th from the police. Accused now denied having received even this and stated that that statement was wrong. Continuing, he said during the time he was in custody from the 10th to the 12th he did not go out of the chowkey. Mr. Carvalho did not take the statements of a Mr. D'Silva or Mrs. Gregory in his presence. There was ill-feeling between these two persons and himself. If D'Silva, he continued, had told Mr. Carvalho that at 5 p.m. on the 10th he, complainant, returned home, opened the lock of his door, and went in, it was false. If he said he saw him at 9.30 a.m. on the 11th going home that also was false. What Mrs. Gregory said about seeing him at 8 p. m. on the 10th behind his house and that he was on the road on the 11th at 9 a. m. also was false. She owed him Rs. 28-4as. since December last, and must on that account have sworn falsely. He took a new promissory-note from her a month ago as the old one had disappeared when the police searched his house. Witness said he promised to lend Mrs. Gregory more money as an inducement if she would renew the note which she did, Mrs. Gregory made the false statement because the police told her he (complainant) would go to jail and she would not have to pay the money. He imagined that they must have told her this. He had mentioned the loss of the receipts to Mr. Bhore, his pleader. He never before this day knew that Mrs. Gregory had been examined by Mr. Carvalho. She had not been cited as his witness in the present case. Two or three months ago witness had prevented D'Silva from removing his furniture because of his house rent.

When struck by the Chief Constable witness said Jahm, Khusal, Mahadu Ahir, and his brother Mahadin were present. He knew the first three for a year or a year and a half previously. He mentioned their names to Mr. Carvalho on the 6th June but said at first he did not remember them properly Witness accounted for the fact that he had mentioned all their names to Mr. Carvalho on the 13th April and omitted Jahm and Ahir on the 6th June, by stating that they were fresh in his memory on the first date It was true that Jahm and Mahadu Ahir were examined by Mr. Carvalho after he had mentioned their names. It was also true their statements were contrary to his, but it was not because of this that he omitted their names on the second occasion.

Questioned closely, witness at first said he had asked them to give evidence for him; but asked again what he had asked them to say, he denied having spoken to them at all, Jahm, he said, had a grudge against him because he had lent a certain man some money to file a suit against Jahm's Guru, Witness thought Jahm would give false evidence because of the ill-feeling he bore him, and Mahadu because he was the Bhattia's servant. It was not true that Khusal, himself, Jahm or Mahadu had been released after examination on the night of the 11th, at least he could not say if the others had been let go. It was not true that the police had let him go as far as the bur tree, nor that he had gone there with Khushal that night. The statement of Khushal before Mr. Carvalho that he had so gone with him as far as the bur tree was therefore false. Kushal was quite close to him when he was struck by accused No. 1. If Kushal on the 17th Aprial stated to Mr. Carvalho that the police had not struck any one that night, it was false. Continuing witness said he did not know that Mahadu had been dismissed by the Bhattia the day the theft took place. Confronted with his statement to Mr. Carvalho on the 13th April in which he made no mention of anyone striking him from behind after the Chief Constable had hit him, he said he must have forgotten it. The rope with which he had been suspended was about as thick as his thumb. He had no idea how thick the second one was; witness could not say if he had been suspended for five munites or two hours. He had told Mr Carvalho on the 13th April that he had been suspended between an hour and a half and an hour and three quarters. He had been suspended between a foot and a foot and a half from the ground. Confronted with his statement to Mr Carvalho on the 13th April that it was 3 feet from the ground he said he might have said so. His head might have touched the beam while he was suspended but he could not say if his fingers had done so. The Superintendent and Mr. Moore had cautioned him to be sure of the beam he was pointing out to them, but they had not drawn his attention to the undisturbed state of the dust on the beam, and the undented state of its edges. He had admitted to Mr Carvalho that all the accused were present when No. 2 took off his loin cloth. He did see accused No. 3. He had not said to Mr Carvalho on the 13 April that he had been detained in the Chowkey till 11 o'clock, and that after that the Fouzdar left and the others went to sleep. That statement therefore was false. Between 10-30 a. m. and 2-15 (or 2-20 p. m.) on the day he escaped he had sat first at St Paul's Church by the side of the road under a tree, then he sat down near the Napier Hotel, and then at the General's He was afraid of being re-arrested but was so severely wounded that he could not walk. It was not true that he had jumped a drain and railing round the Municipal Garden on the 13th April when going to see Mr Carvalho. It was a falsehood that D'Silva had seen him do this. It was also not true that a sepoy had immediately after called him back saying a saheb wanted him when he had jumped back again. Nobody had noticed his condition from the time he left the police station till he rached the General's bungalow. He did not ask any one to assist him. He had slept on the front verandah of General Burnett's bungalow. There were two regimental sepoys on guard who would not let him go in. They allowed him, however, to sleep there. A puttawala told him to wait till the General came out. He had shown the regimental sepoys his injuries and said he wanted to make a report. He went in by the back door as he was kept waiting long and he felt he would be unable to explain himself outside. He had never before mentioned that he had slept in the General's bungalow. It was not true that he had gone to see Haji Cassum at Rastia's Peth after leaving the chowkey and before going to the General's bungalow; neither had he concocted the present story at Haji's house. He had been in the employ of Haji Cassum before April but not since. He had, however, gone in his carriage to the Durbar on one occasion. The General's bungalow was half an hour's walk from the Bolai Chowkey. Continuing witness said he had called one Shaik Lal as witness as the later had seen him at the Bolai Chowkey. They are not enemies. It was false that Shaik Lal had not seen him at the police station. He had called Ram Kishen as he had heard his cries, but the man had denied hearing them. Witness could explain why he had changed. He had never told D'Silva that he would see the sepoys in Yerrowda before he went there himself. He did not know that the police were in search of the clothes found in his house on the 10th and 11th April, or that the owner was found on the night of the 11th and the case against him completed. He did not know that a woman named Chandbee was brought to the chowkey that night and identified the clothes. He had not brought on the present case because the one against him was complete, He had told Inspector Moore and the doctor that his whole body was aching, but had not mentioned the parts He had told Dr Sabnis that he had been suspended by the arms. He had not complained against Constable O'Gorman because he is the son of his Instructor in Gymnastics, Sergt Major O'Gormon; or against Dinshaw because the latter had not beaten him.

Re-examined by Mr Venkatrao Ramchunder, witness said he was in a confused state when he made his statement before Mr Carvalho. He could not appeal to Constables O'Gorman not to let the others beat him as he was beating him himself. The Supt. of Police and Inspector had not shown him if there was any dust on the beam to which he was suspended.

In reply to a question by the Court witness said he left the Army three years ago as there were none of his caste in the regiment when it was reorganized on caste lines.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 5.

THE undermentioned acting sub lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of sub lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—W H S Ball H P Smyth-Osbourne.

June 7.

Probationary Lieut G B Eldridge has been confirmed as a lieut on the Supplementary List of her Majesty's fleet with seniority of Oct 1 1898. In accordance with the provision of her Majesty's Order in council of April 30 1877 Engineer E Hayes has been placed on the Retired List.

June 8.

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned sub-lieut have been prom to the rank of lieut:—J H Jackson H A Edwards. Assist Engineer R H Atkinson has been prom to the rank of engineer.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 8.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment—Major Gen G Barton C B to be col vice General Sir R Wilbraham K C B deceased.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut A H Watt from 3rd batt the Royal Dublin Fusiliers to be second lieut in succession to Lieut H J J Patten resigned.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut H T McClellan to be capt in succession to Major the Hon R Leigh appointed to the Staff; Lieut K E Money is removed from the Army for absence without leave. The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut G B Lamont is antedated to April 1 1900.

15th Hussars—Second Lieut C M King from 3rd batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be second lieut in succession to Lieut F C Pilkington prom.

20th Hussars—F K Gascoyne gentleman to be second lieut in succession to Lieut A Goring prom.

21st Lancers—Capt J R Torrens from 4th batt the Royal Irish Rifles to be second lieut in succession to Lieut C G G Hutchison prom.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Capt F B Simpson Reserve of Officers to be capt J Orr-Ewing Esq late capt 4th Dragoon Guards to be capt with the temporary rank of capt in the Army.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF LANCERS.

To be majors:—Majors P M King Reserve of Officers and H H F Fagan ret full pay Capt M B Doyne Reserve of Officers to be capt Lieut J A McLean Reserve of Officers to be lieut H W Montgomery gentleman late lieut 17th Lancers to be lieut with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army Capt H F Reynard Reserve of Officers to be adj Ridingmr and Honorary Capt E H Nicholson Reserve of Officers to be ridingmr.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

Capt A B Broadhurst Reserve of Officers to be capt.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The undermentioned officers from seconds in command to command batts of Imperial Yeomanry with the temporary rank of lieut Col in the Army:—Majors A F F Smith and R E Golightly D S O Capt W A W Lawson from capt to be second in command of a batt of Imperial Yeomanry with the temporary rank of major in the Army Lieut E D Miller to be capt Capt E D Miller to be a brig major for Imperial Yeomanry Lieut A V Poynter from lieut to be adj with the temporary rank of capt in the Army Capt J H Ensor Reserve of Officers from lieut to be adj. The names of the undermentioned officers are as now stated:—Lieut John Jasper Brocklebank machine gun commander Basil John Fitzherbert machine gun commander David Knoz Ruttledge Cecil Shepherd Cross Richard J Vyner.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Capt W B R Sandys to be adj vice Major L Graham who has vacated that appointment on promotion; Capt W Gillman to be divisional adj on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Supernumerary Capt F L Galloway to be capt vice D F Tulloch appointed to the Hong Kong Singapore batt Royal Arty; Supernumerary Lieut J A P Robinson to be lieut vice P H Climo seconded.

Royal Malta Artillery—Capt J F Bernard is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut F H C Burne is antedated to April 1 1900 but not to carry back pay and allowances prior to May 5 1900; Superintending Clerk H C Perry to be Qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut vice Honorary Capt G Tucker retired.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—The surname of Lieut G R Houstoun Boswall is as now described and not as stated in the 'Gazette' of May 25 1900.

Scots Guards—Capt E F Clayton is seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut R D Fanshawe from 3rd batt the Durham Light inf to be second lieut on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Brevet Col H Kilgour from lieut col half pay to be col to command the 35th Regimental District the Royal Sussex vice Col W F Cavaye who has proceded to South Africa.

June 12.

2nd Life Guards—Capt J C Brinton is seconded for service in South Africa.

7th Hussars—Capt and Brevet Major H K Harley D S O from the Dorsetshire Regt to be capt in succession to Major G A L Carew D S O employed in South Africa.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

E J M Lumb Esq late lieut 2nd Life Guards to be capt with the temporary rank of capt in the Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The promotions of the undermentioned officers are antedated as follows:—Lieut Col C E Maberley to Feb 14 1900 vice F J W Eustace removed on appointment to the Staff; Major R Casement to Feb 14 1900 vice C E Maberley; Major A S Dunlop to March 15 1900 brigade major; Major C H Kilner to March 15 1900 vice B Burton; Major E M Lachlan to April 1 1900 on augmentation Major R E L Radcliffe to April 5 1900 on augmentation; Major P T Cooper to April 6 1900 on augmentation. The undermentioned majors to be lieut cols:—A C Hansard employed on the Staff; B Barton on augmentation. Capt St J L H Du Plat Taylor to be major, on augmentation. The undermentioned supernumerary capts to be capts:—E J Duffus vice W B R Sandys appointed adj; E D Cameron vice W Gillman appointed divisional adj. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—J W F Lamont vice F W Heath appointed divisional adj; B G Buchanan vice R J G Elkington seconded; the Hon G F Stanley vice H H Tudor appointed adj; E F Talbot Ponsonby vice T St A B L Nevinson appointed divisional adj.

ROYAL LANCASHIRE RESERVE REGIMENT.

A C Chamier Esq late capt 4th batt the South Staffordshire Regt to be capt, with the temporary rank of capt in the Army.

Army Service Corps—The undermentioned officers are transferred on probation as second lieuts:—Lieut D R Hadow the West India Regt; Second Lieut T C L Rivis the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut J Clendining Browne the West India Regt.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—Major J McM Bolster, F R C S I from half pay to be major with precedence next below C J Addison vice T A P Marsh dec. The undermentioned surgs on probation to be lieuts:—C H Carr M D, E Bennett, F P Lauder, A C Adderley, J Tobin, G E Leary, H E Weston.

Staff—Major Gen H J T Hildyard C B from major genl on the Staff Commanding Second Brigade to be lieut genl on the Staff to command the Fifth Division in South Africa and to have the local rank of lieut genl while so employed vice Lieut Genl Sir C Warren G C M G, K C B, R E, who has vacated that appointment. Col (local Major Gen) I S M Hamilton C B D S O from major genl on the staff commanding a brigade to be a lieut gen on the Staff to command a division South African Field Force, and to have the local rank of lieut genl while so employed. Major Genl R S S Baden-Powell to be a major Gen on the Staff in South Africa. The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Brevet Col A W Anstruther-Duncan from lieut col half pay Royal Art to be a col on the Staff for Royal Art and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army vice Col R W Rainsford-Hannay employed in South Africa.

Army Pay Department—Major T M Vigors paymr retires on ret pay.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut Col G E Money Indian Staff Corps an assist adj genl in India is granted the substantive rank of col in the Army; Major J H Bor C M G Royal Marine Art is granted the temporary rank of lieut col while assist adj genl Royal Marines; Major H A Balbi Royal Malta Art is granted the temporary rank of major in the Army while serving in Egypt; his Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur of Bikaner is granted the honorary rank of major; Capt A Fitzpatrick. New South Wales Art is granted the local rank of capt while employed as a special service officer in South Africa Capt W D Vella Royal Malta Art is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving in Egypt Surg Capt A Mifsud Royal Malta Art is granted the temporary rank of capt while serving in Egypt W de S Maud Esq late lieut 71st Foot is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while employed with the Army Service Corps in South Africa The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving in Egypt:—Lieut P Savona Royal Malta Art Lieut E H Reynaud Royal Malta Art.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The appointment of Capt W McKay is dated March 21 1900 and not as stated in the Gazette of May 11 1900.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg Capt H J MacKay M B 2nd Volunteer batt the Wiltshire Regt to be surg capt.

The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts dated as stated against their names but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 13 1900:—

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut H H Harris from 17th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps in succession to Lieut J A C Hamilton seconded May 5 1900.

20th Hussars—Lieut B A P Schreiber from Royal Guernsey Art in succession to Lieut G M R A Swiney prom June 13 1900.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Imperial Yeomanry:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Artillery—1st Lanarkshire—Lieut J V Dunn, 5th Lancashire—Second Lieut T E Hesketh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 30.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W K Porter Barrister at Law Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces is granted leave for three months and twenty two days with effect from the 10th July 1900 or until further orders.

Mr G P Boys Barrister at Law Advocate of the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the said Court during the absence on leave of Mr W K Porter or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R F Grimley of the Indian Civil Service Madras Estabt are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras with effect from the date on which he returns from leave on medical certificate.

The services of Capt T X Britten 10th Bo Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut G C Laing M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 19th June 1900 for employment in the Jail Dept.

The services of Capt N T Parker 6th Bengal Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an offg Cant Magte.

Major F A C Kreyer 16th Bo Infy Offg Cant Magte Kamptee is confirmed as a Cant Magte with effect from the 1st Feb 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr William O Orr as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Eric O Anderson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr C C Kilburn as Consul Genl for Denmark at Calcutta.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr A Scholl as acting Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Madras during the absence of Herr Karl Prumler.

The services of Mr M Nethersole Ex Engr 1st grade are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept with effect from the 7th June 1900 the date on which he was relieved from special duty in the Kashmir State.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Paul Masotti as acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay during the absence of Mr F Masotti.

The following officiating promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr J G Lorimer of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class and with effect from the 15th June 1900—Capt P T A Spence I S C an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt R B Berkeley I S C an officiating Political Asst of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class; Capt S G Knox I S C an officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Lieut A D Macpherson I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Capt A H McMahon C S I C I E I S C a Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent for Dir Swat and Chitral is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th July 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt B E M Gurdon C I E D S O I S C a Political Asst of the 1st officiating Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as Political Agent for Dir Swat and Chitral with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Monsieur R Monnet as Consul for France at Rangoon.

Lieut Col A M Crofts C I E I M S Bengal Residency Surgeon in Gwalior and Medical Officer to H H the Maharaja of Gwalior is appointed to be an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class with effect from the 1st April 1899 Lieut Col Crofts will remain seconded during his employment in Gwalior.

Capt E W Hore M B I M S Bengal an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 2nd July 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Asst Surgn J A Lobo Indian Subordinate Medical Dept in charge of the Civil Hospital at Bushire is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Capt E W Hore I M S or until further orders.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut Col B Scott C I E, R E Mint Master Calcutta is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty three days with effect from the 6th of July 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major and Bt Lieut Col C A Anderson R H A Offg Asst Adjt Genl Head Quarters Punjab Command to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the Estabt vice Bt Col W R Routh whose tenure has expired, dated 19th June 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col H R Marrett I S C Asst Comssy Genl 1st class to officiate as Comssy Genl with effect from the 12th June 1900 vice Lieut Col G Wingate Comy Genl on special duty.

Lieut A K Heyland I S C 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Regt of Bo Cavy Poona Horse to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl 2nd class on probation with effect from the 1st May 1900.

Lieut C E B Steele I S C 30th Regt of Bo Infy 3rd Baluch Battn to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl 2nd class on probation with effect from the 1st May 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J Duke I M S Bengal Estabt is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 11th June 1900 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer Punjab Frontier Force vice Col temporary Surg Genl G McB Davis M D C B D S O, who has been appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer Punjab Command.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Major K S Dunsterville, R A, as Inspr Genl of Ordnance notified in G G O No. 468 dated the 4th May 1900 and the consequent subsidiary promotions of Ordnance Officers notified in G G O No. 560 of the 1st June 1900 will have effect from the 17th instead of 18th April 1900.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

GENERAL JOUBERT'S successor writes a service paper, is worthy of him. With all his ability as a soldier, and his many fine qualities as a man, it was impossible for Englishmen to admire General Cronje. Potchefstroom and Bronkhost Spruit might have been forgotten but when to these painful memories fresh bitterness was added, the past rose up in judgment against him. Joubert, though he was the most successful of the Boer generals, and loved us as little as President Kruger himself, was an honourable foe. To his humanity, courtesy, and military skill full justice was done, not only by Englishmen at the front, from Sir George White to Mr. Kipling, but by Englishmen at home. That Commandant Louis Botha is following in his steps is clear from the history of the past few weeks. When he heard that the destruction of the Johannesburg mines was contemplated by the executive at Pretoria he hurried from the front, and in a stormy scene with the President, threatened to hold the town against the Government rather than allow the people of the Transvaal to be branded as "barbarians." This was fine, and an incident which has many parallels in our own history. At Pretoria in a peculiarly difficult situation he has further distinguished himself. To him and to Mr. de Souza, the Transvaal Secretary for War, is due the credit for the wise precaution of placing British prisoners under their own officers, who were given arms. This arrangement of course held good as long as there was a prospect of rioting in the capital. Whatever happens later on, Commandant Botha, so far as he is able, will prevent, we feel sure, violations of civilised warfare.

The British prisoners of war in Pretoria have been released. By the "Queen's Regulations" a court of inquiry should be assembled to investigate the circumstances in which all officers and soldiers have been taken prisoners by the enemy, "in order to prevent any officer or soldier who may have been taken prisoner of war through his own neglect or misconduct from obtaining any advantages under the Royal Warrant for pay," &c. Now, there have been some five thousand prisoners in all in the hands of the Boers from first to last. For the military authorities at the Cape to hold that number of Courts-martial would be impossible. It is not to be supposed that any such course of procedure would be thought of for a moment. Before Lord Roberts' decision to re-instate all it was thought that a series of informal Courts-martial would be held, before which certain senior regimental officer and others called to give evidence. It is pretty well known already how it came about that many of the captures were made. To hold formal Courts, and to investigate all details would involve endless difficulty owing to the absence of many of the principal witnesses in England and elsewhere. If any attempt were made to carry out orders in their entirety it could but result in failure. The Court before which a prisoner of war tried is called upon to record an opinion "as to whether the officer or soldier was taken prisoner by reason of the chances of war or through neglect or misconduct on his own part." It will be seen therefore how fraught with difficulty the whole matter was having regard to the pecular conditions under which the campaign has been fought. The best play was to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Lord Roberts, and give him full powers.

The "Army & Navy Gazette" Says:—For the present no steps will be taken for filling the vacant Command-in-Chief in India. General Sir Power Palmer will continue to officiate pending a decision: but, as it is the turn of a "Queen's officer" to fill the appointment, an endeavour will be made to find one to undertake the duties directly the state of affairs existing in South Africa affords the military authrities an opportunity of weighing over deliberately the claims and recommendations of those who are eligible. As yet the question has not been gone into seriously, it being felt that for the moment the command is well placed in the hands of Sir Power Palmer, whose rank and experience are such as to remove all the difficulties of an interregnum. There are reports that Lord Kitchener will be offered the appointment on return from South Africa, but nothing has transpired in official quarters to give countenance to these rumours; indeed, everything points the other way, if one is to give any credence to statements of those who ought to know what the wishes of the Government are. Lord Kitchener has had no experience of India. His appointment, able administrator as he admittedly is, would be one of doubtful expediency, more particularly having regard to the fact that there are officers senior to him who do possess all the qualifications necessary for the discharge of the duties of this command, some of whom it would be an injustice to supersede. But there is no disguising that an important question of seniority has arisen, and the effect of this may be to settle matters in a manner which many in India would prefer, having regard to Sir Power Palmer's long service, distinguished war record, and local associations.

"Superseded," writing to the *Times* from South Africa, protests against the treatment which the Militia has received during the war which is happily drawing to a close. We have expressed our views too frequently for it to be necessary for us to say now how cordially we agree with this writer on the points he raises. Some years ago many of the most prominent Militia officers took exception to the attitude we assumed with respect to the territorial system. We objected to it, as we said, on broad grounds because we recognised the serious disadvantages under which the Militia would labour if the principles of that system were carried to their legitimate conclusion in time of war. If Militia officers accept the argument of "Superseded," they must see that our fears were justified. Our contention always has been that the territorial system, sound as it is in principle, was established more or less for political ends, and not on a proper basis for the improvement of our armed forces as a whole. It gave the Militia gold lace, brass buttons, and high-sounding titles, which were, no doubt gratifying to those who were satisfied to accept the shadow of reform at the sacrifice of the substance. How completely the substance has been lost the letter of "Superseded" shows to demonstration. The battalion to which he belongs, for instance, had to give 250 Reservists to its line battalion. Within a few weeks it was asked to volunteer for active service, and it did. It embarked 600 strong. Its arrangements were "quickly and quietly made, without public subscription or outside help." Yet what is the reward, Supersession, disappointment and disgust. "I was under the impression," "Superseded" writes, that a Militia battalion on embodiment became a line battalion to all intents and purposes, and that the officers took their rank as such, but the similitude to the Line appears to extend no further then pay, up to which point the Militia officer is a distinct loser," which is exactly what we have always said would be the case. There is a saying that in certain conditions one man enjoys the turkey whilst another has to be satisfied with the goose. This is exactly the state of things created for the Militia under our present territorial organisation, and the war in South Africa seems to have proved the fact conclusively. But it has taken Militia officers some time to realise how absolutely one-sided the whole business has been. Our Militia friends will now, perhaps, be better able to appreciate our attitude with respect to territorialism. They have our fullest sympathy. They have been placed in a most unfortunate position, and have borne themselves in stress of circumstances admirably, as might have been expected; but it behoves them to profit by their lesson, and, if they do, it will tend greatly to bring about that better understanding which is necessary to enable those who are pleading their cause in both Houses of Parliament to press for a more practical development of system which will place all services on a better footing.

With the capture of Protoria and the flight of the ex-Presidents public interest hasshifted largely from South Africa to the Far East. The news from the Peiho is indeed of a nature to cause some apprehension. We referred last week to the circumstance that the foreign men-of-war at Taku had landed small brigades for despatch to the Chinese capital, and it has now become necessary to supplement these by an armed force in Tientsin, which place is being threatened by the rebels. Since we last wrote also, the "Centurion" has arrived on the spot, as well as the "Barfleur" and some other ships. A sufficient force can therefore be put on shore for any temporary work. It will, however, be entirely wrong, and savouring of criminal negligence, if steps are not immediately taken to supplement the resources at the disposition of the Admiral by a body of regular troops. The objection to denuding the ships of a large part of their crews which have often been urgedagainst the landing of naval brigades operate particularly strongly in this instance where a foreign and possibly hostile squadron is in the vicinity. It is not our province here to question any policy which the Government may think fit to adopt but it certainly appears that the line taken is similar to that which ruled in the latter stages of the Cretan business, and that as affairs were then left pretty much to Sir Gerard Noel so on this occasion they are being left to Sir Edward Seymour. The plan has its advantages.

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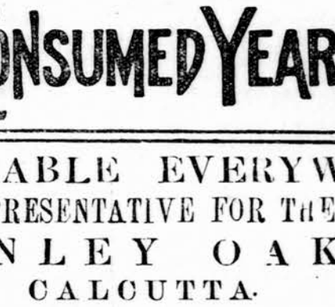
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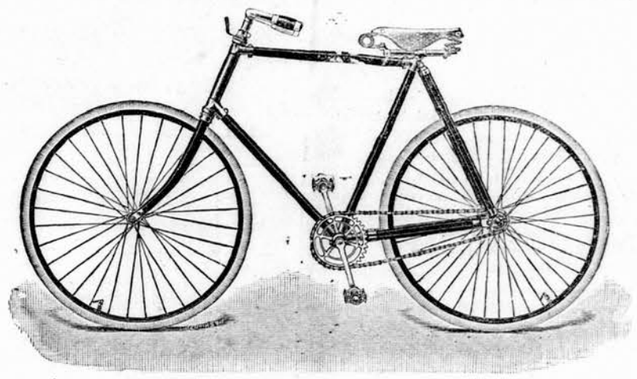
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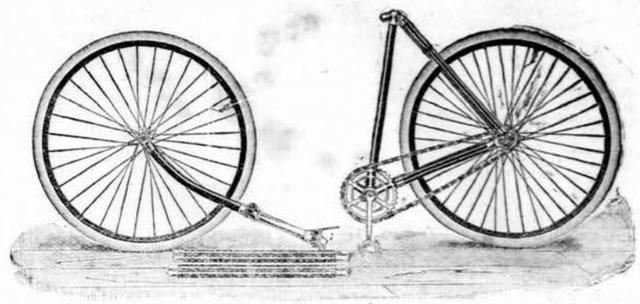
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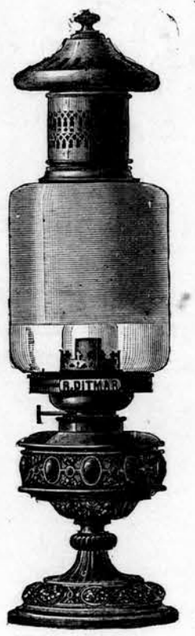
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